THE *Soybean Digest*

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EDITOR'S DESK

The Job to Be Done Like Topsy, the soybean has just growed in the United States. Since 1940 the production and processing have grown by leaps and bounds. For the first time in generations, America is self-sufficient in edible vegetable oils.

We now have a crop of which we are producing 200 million bushels per year, and the end products of which are reaching into every home and industry in the nation. The production has grown—the utilization has grown tremendously during the past decade. New products have hit the markets. Some have been good. Others have not been a credit to the crop. In many cases products have been pushed on the market before they were ready, because of war needs.

The industry has now reached the point where we should stop and take stock of our position. We should consider all the angles on where we are going. We should consider where we have been—and what was needed while we were there.

One of the things we will discover, in the opinion of this writer, is a need for fundamental research on soybeans, soybean oil, soybean oil meal, and soy flour.

We know the percentage of protein in our soybeans—the percentage of oil—we have some knowledge of the composition of those proteins. But what are the component parts of soybean oil meal and soy flour? What goes into their make-up? Why do they act and react as they do under certain circumstances? Why do soybean proteins react as they do in certain feed formulas? Why do they not work in other formulas? What are the basic facts behind that behavior? We need to know more about it.

Why does soybean oil react as it does in foods? Why does it revert? Why does it not behave as other oils in some products? What are the factors in the oil causing that reversion? How can they be controlled? Is some minute quantity of an element or compound responsible? Why does the oil act like it does in paints and surface coatings?

We need to go back and do much of the fundamental and basic research on soybean commodities. Some of it has been done at the Regional Laboratory, in the state colleges and universities, in the private laboratories. But there is much yet to be done before we know as much as we should about why soybeans and soybean products behave as they do. That basic research should be instituted now.

Changes at Peoria The soybean industry is going to miss Dr. G. E. Hilbert, who has been director of the Northen Regional Research Laboratory since January of 1946. He has been a friend of the soybean industry in that capacity.

But the industry will gain by having a man thoroughly familiar with the soybean industry as head of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry of USDA. In that position he is in charge of all chemical research work of the Department of Agriculture. We know he will continue to be friendly to the soybean crop and its people.

Replacing Dr. Hilbert is Dr. Reid T. Milner, a man long involved in soybean research, and a man well qualified to head the laboratory. Dr. Milner was a member of the staff of the Regional Soybean Laboratory at Urbana when the chemical work was done at that point. When the Regional Laboratory was established he was moved to Peoria, where he has headed up the analytical and physical chemical division of the Laboratory. We will look forward to working closely with Dr. Milner and his associates during the coming years.

And in his new Washington position we will expect occasional contact with Dr. Hilbert as he broadens his field of activities in the Department.

Change Is Permanent New political and economic alignments are in the making in America. World War II brought changes in commodities, changes in markets, changes in interests. Progress in research and production was stimulated — into a period of 4 years were concentrated many of the developments which normally would have been scattered over a 25-year period.

Those alignments of groups and sections are going to materially affect the future of agriculture in America. They will affect the governmental programs, the domestic markets, the foreign markets. They will materially affect the production of soybeans, the markets for soybeans, soybean oil and soybean oil meal. They should be carefully studied by industry leadership, recognized for what they are. There is no such thing as maintenance of the status quo in our industry. We are far beyond any previous point, have only two ways to go. Let's continue progress.

It's All to the Good With soybean prices touching support levels in some localities as combining began the advantages of storing are greater than ever, and far more beans are apparently going into storage than in 1947.

A large fraction of the crop is being held off the market. This is all to the good. The whole 1948 crop will not fall like a ton of bricks at one time on the market and break it as it has in the past.

Sending the crop to market in a more orderly fashion — made possible by increased soybean storage this year — should help to prevent some of the leapfrogging of prices that took place in the market last fall and winter.

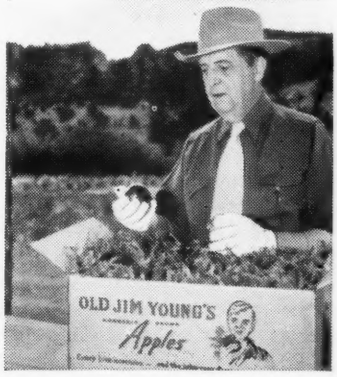
JIM YOUNG'S

Smart idea!

Old Jim Young sells the snap and crackle of mountain grown apples by mail!

"THE IDEA WAS BORN on an abandoned homestead in the Jemez Mountains of New Mexico," relates Ford Truck user Jim Young. "In a canyon there, I noticed one old apple tree with fine looking apples on it. A Spanish fellow told me he had picked fruit from that tree every fall for twenty-odd years. Figuring this was a good frost-free spot, I cleared and terraced the land, dug irrigation ditches, set out apple trees. Ford Trucks were a big help in getting my idea started. They still are!"

JIM YOUNG and son Webb (left) discuss a proposed mail order advertisement. "Every bite crackles . . . and the juice runs down your lips" is typical taste-teasing Young claim.



PACKED AS FAST as picked, under Jim Young's personal supervision, the cartons of apples are trucked immediately to the express office.

APPLES BY MAIL is only one of the Young ideas. Son Webb trades with Indians for hand-woven neckties, silver work, other handicrafts which make the Youngs' mail order selling a success.

JIM YOUNG'S

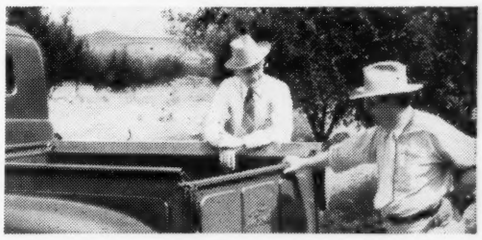
Smart move!

He selects Ford . . . the Bonus Built Truck, to do the hauling in his business. Smart move! Smart business!

NEW FORD PICKUP TRUCK is demonstrated to Young by Ford Dealer, Joe DuBois of Santa Fe. "If this truck can stand up and take it like the older Fords," says Jim, "it's a mighty fine piece of machinery." Replies Joe DuBois, "There's no reason why it shouldn't stand up even better. It's built stronger. Every one of over 139 Ford Truck models has big strength-reserves which extend truck life."

THE COCHITI INDIAN truck driver and Jim admire a smart idea in Ford engine design. "Locating that distributor high on the engine so water can't get at it when a truck splashes through one of our running arroyos is a smart idea," says Jim Young.

"THIS AIR WING VENTILATOR in the door glass is practically a Ford Truck exclusive," says Ford Dealer Joe DuBois to Jim Young. "It's *standard* on Ford Trucks, but you can't get it for love or money on 9 out of 10 other new trucks."



"IT'S A BIGGER BODY than it looks," says Jim Young. "For orchard work and Indian trading it's just what we need. And I like that all-steel floor, too." "Yes," replies Joe DuBois, "any way you look at it Ford's the smart move for any load."

JIM YOUNG'S

Smart bet!

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GROWERS

Sorghum-Soybean Silage

Milk producers in New Jersey are turning to a new silage combination—sorghum and soybeans, reports *Rural New Yorker*. The combination, planted together, requires no cultivation and produces almost as many tons of silage as corn. Also the silage is higher in protein with less drain on the soil.

East-state dairy farmers had been using a silage made of alfalfa, clover, grass or barley and other small grains. These materials required the addition of 50 to 75 pounds of molasses per ton of green material. But molasses became very hard to get during the war, and without it this type of silage was apt to become valueless. So farmers began to look for other crops to maintain dairy production.

A leader in the use of sorghum-soybean silage is Raritan Valley Farms, Somerset County, N. J. Some one, perhaps a farm hand from the South, suggested that farmers grow their own sugar when molasses disappeared from the market. One of the first to try sorghum out in combination with other crops was Raritan Valley Farms. It was observed that a combination of sorghum and soybeans produced the greatest amount of high food value material per acre.

Today no corn of any kind is grown at Raritan. The only silage they produce is nearly 100 acres of sorghum-soybeans. From 12 to 15 tons of sorghum and soybeans are harvested from each acre. The combination is drilled at the rate of 2 bushels Black Wilson soybean seed and 30 pounds of Atlas sorghum seed per acre. From the beginning the thick growth of soybeans shades the ground and prevents any weeds from getting started. At harvest time the sorghum will hold the soybeans erect and aid harvesting. A field harvester and silage chopper is used for this operation.

Early Harvest

The first load of 1948-crop soybeans was delivered at Thomson Soya Mill, Hiawatha, Kans., September 18 by Donald Merchant of that locality.

The arrival of these soybeans came as quite a surprise since harvest in the locality does not usually start until October 1.

Harvesting soybean-sorghum silage on Raritan Valley Farms, Somerset County, N. J.
—Photo courtesy Rural New Yorker

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However, this crop of soybeans had an unusual history.

During the 1947 harvest Merchant was unable to get all of his soybeans into the combine. As a result they shattered on the ground. After the soybeans were harvested last year he prepared the ground and planted his winter wheat. Much to his surprise the beans sprouted and grew last spring. The beans never obtained much height so by clipping the wheat they were not damaged.

After the wheat was removed from the ground it was noted that the soybean plants were heavy with pods so Merchant mowed them, and after they cured he picked them up with his combine.

As a result of this lucky crop Merchant marketed 48 bushels of Lincoln soybeans, a yield of 24 bushels to the acre. They graded No. 1 with a moisture content of .919 percent, and brought the top market price.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Korean Soybeans

To the Editor:

I was very interested in reading the article by Mr. H. I. Cohn on "The Rickard Koreans" in the August issue of the *Soybean Digest*.

My purpose in writing to you is regarding the origin of this variety, insofar as the Dominion Experimental Station at Harrow, Ont. is concerned. I was in charge of corn and soybean breeding work at this Station from 1924 to 1929.

In 1924 I received envelope samples of seed of several lots of soybeans and one of them was labelled "Early Korean," China. I do not remember how these envelopes came into my possession, but I grew all the seed in short rows in 1924, sufficient to have enough for testing purposes in 1925. During the testing period I had small blocks of each variety and did a certain amount of selecting within these blocks, using the seed from the selected material for the tests each succeeding year.

These tests were run for several years. I left Harrow to come to Ottawa in 1929 and they were still being conducted at that time. During this period, I made two selections which were licensed as varieties in Canada, one from the A.K. variety, which was named A.K. (Harrow) and the other from Mandarin, which was named Mandarin (Ottawa). Both of these varieties are still being grown here.

Early Korean was among the highest yielders in our tests. It was strong in the straw, but was rather short for a fairly late variety. It was not quite as late as A.K. (Harrow), but neither was it as tall and it did not yield quite as well. I, therefore, selected A.K. (Harrow) as the better variety for southwestern Ontario and Mandarin (Ottawa) as an early variety for central and eastern Ontario, where the season is shorter.

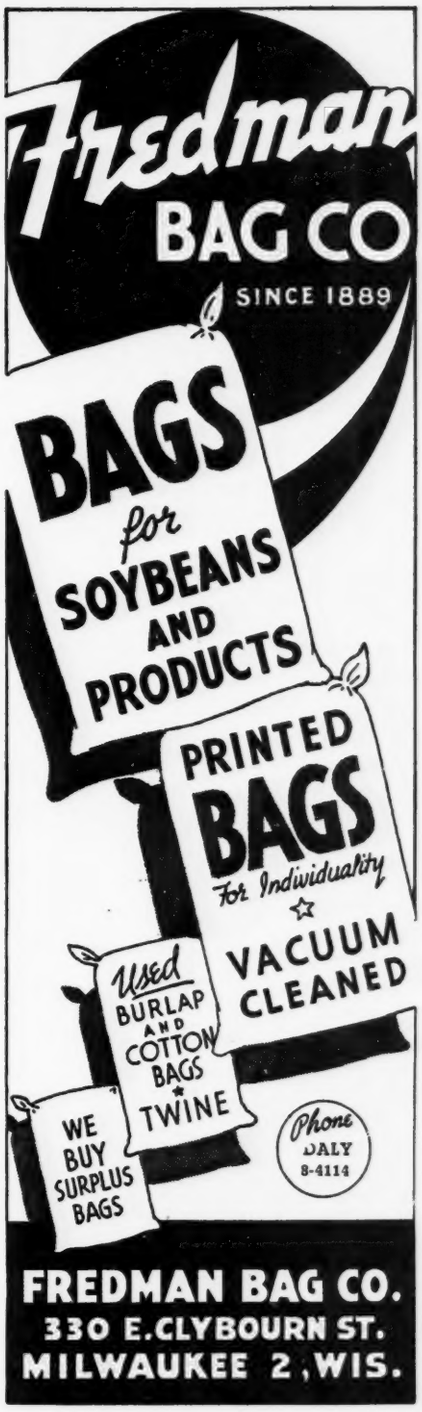
I had several times thought of releasing "early Korean" as a variety, but there was practically no interest in Canada in growing soybeans at that time and even until the beginning of the war in 1939 the total acreage did not average more than 9,000 to 10,000 acres annually. During the war period and since its close the acreage of soybeans has shown a steady increase until this year 1948, it is estimated to be about 100,000 acres.

As your article was not clear on the origin of the Early Korean variety, I thought that you might like to know something of its early history at Harrow, Ontario.—*F. Dimmock, Central Experimental Farm, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.*

Congratulations

To Geo. M. Strayer, Secretary of the American Soybean Association:

I am grateful that Father Time has let me live half a century after Waite and I first grew soybeans in Maryland in Japa-



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nese-inoculated soil. I take off my hat to the soybean pioneers of America. No such miracle of new crop introduction has ever been done before in any country in the world. Your forceful methods constitute a revolution in agriculture.

Congratulations. —*David Fairchild, Coconut Grove, Fla.*

EDITOR'S NOTE: *The above telegram from Mr. Fairchild was received by Secretary Strayer during the 28th annual convention of the American Soybean Association at Memphis. Mr. Fairchild is one of the real soybean pioneers, as he was importing them for the U. S. Department of Agriculture over 50 years ago. An article by him on this early work will appear in an early issue.*

—s b d—

MARGARINE IN CANADA

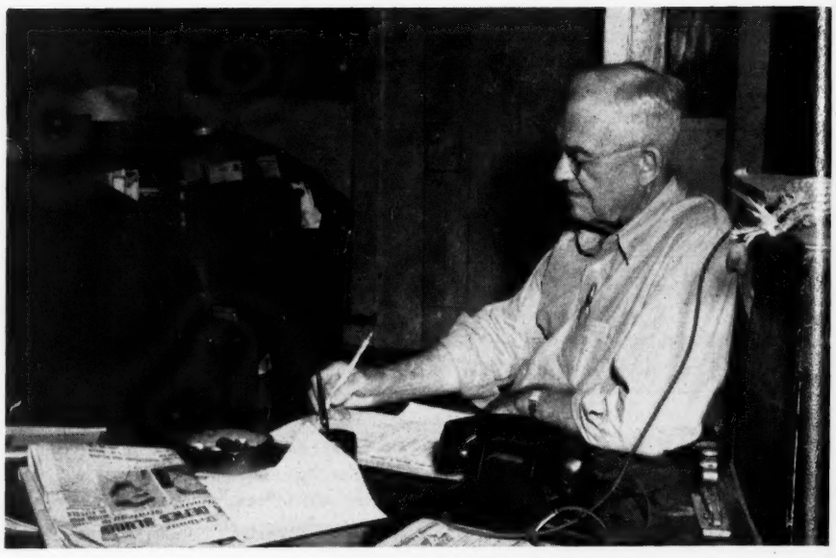
The hot and harassed issue of margarine has been thrown into the lap of the Canadian Supreme Court, according to a newspaper report reaching the *Soybean Digest* from Ottawa.

The cabinet, transferring it from the political realm at least temporarily, asked the court to rule whether the 62-year-old federal ban against the butter substitute is constitutionally legal.

The case will come up either in October or November and is expected to provoke a major legal struggle, possibly involving the provinces.

The government move—a triumph for Senator W. D. Euler (L., Ontario), a former cabinet minister—came at a time when another winter shortage of butter looms and when high costs are not helping living costs.

James Sinclair (L., Vancouver North), who also sponsored a motion for margarine, said decision to refer the issue to the court resulted from a Newfoundland referendum. The oldest British colony manufactures margarine.



—Soybean Digest photo

V. L. Horton, Tolono, Ill., shipped two carlots of soybeans from this office 27 years ago.

SHIPPED FIRST OF ILLINOIS BEANS

Probably the first two carloads of soybeans ever to be shipped out of Illinois were consigned to eastern markets almost 27 years ago by V. L. Horton, veteran grain man of Tolono, Ill.

Tolono was one of the pioneer soybean-growing sections of Illinois. The Meharry Farms and the late John T. Smith, early soybean growers, were located there.

Mr. Horton's records show that he shipped two carlots of soybeans to Wm. J. Scarlett & Co., seed and grain merchants of Baltimore, Md., a total of 2,715 bushels, in January 1922. The soybeans were bought of W. E. Reigel of the Meharry Farms and sold on commission. Price paid was $1.40. The variety then generally grown was AK, from which Illini was developed.

Such soybeans as were being grown by Illinois farmers in 1922 were mostly for seed, as the processing industry had not yet developed. Mr. Horton says he began growing beans himself shortly after making these shipments.

Scarlett & Co. doubtless bought the Illinois soybeans for seed, to resell to eastern dairymen who grew them for hay.

The late A. E. Staley began processing soybeans the fall following the first shipments from Tolono, so in a matter of years a new home market developed.

Horton has been in the grain business since 1910. Above you see him in the same elevator office from which the first shipment of soybeans was made.

This year he is again pioneering with soybeans—in a new sense. His firm is one of those cooperating with the promotional program of the American Soybean Association.

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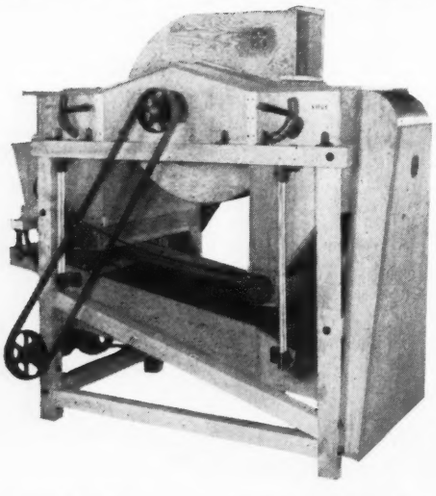

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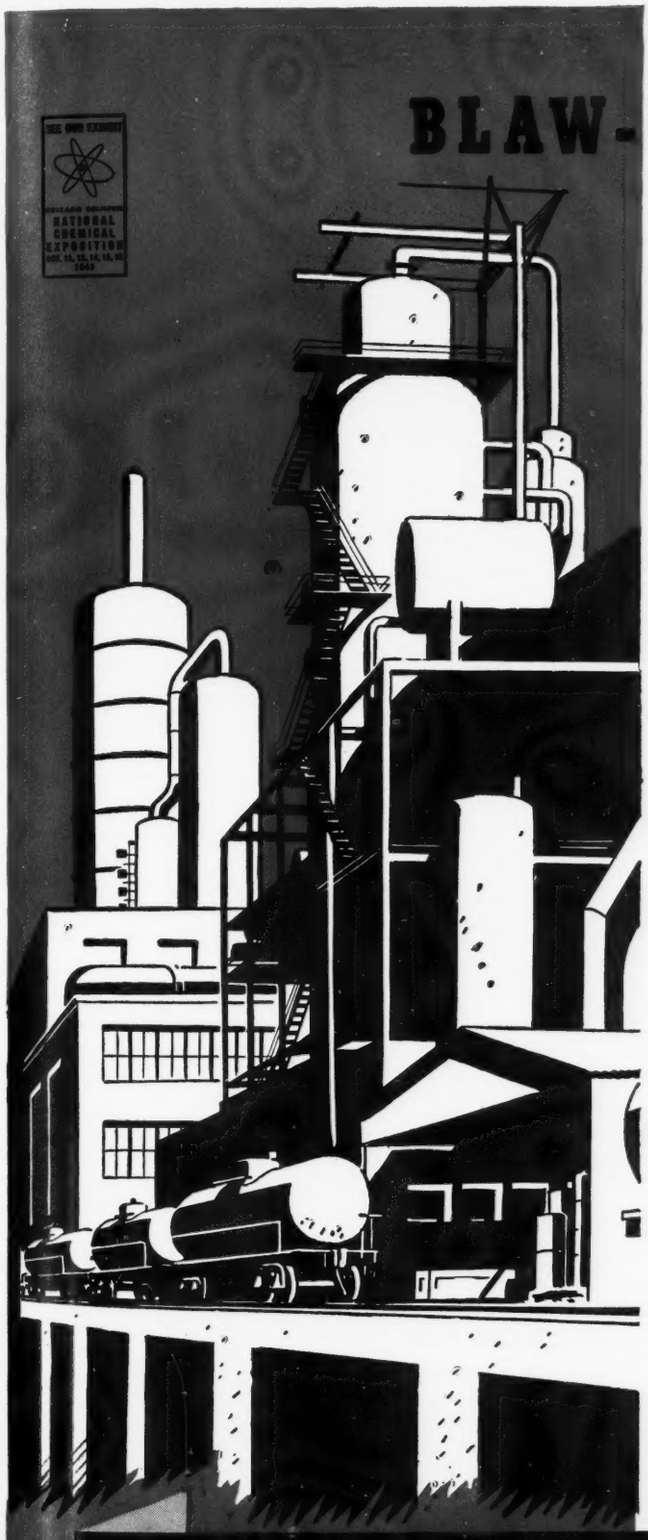

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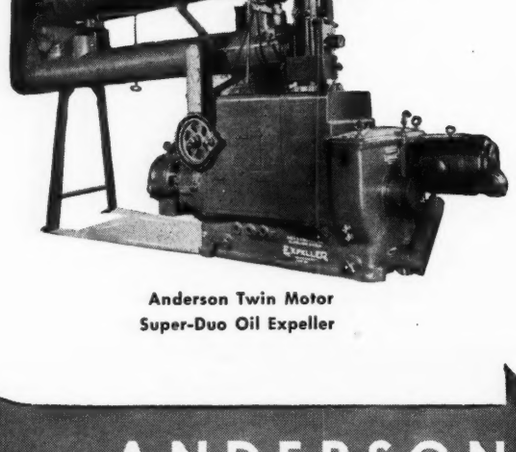

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MORE ELEVATORS BACK PROGRAM

With soybean prices sagging and the government delaying in announcing export allocations of soybeans to foreign countries which might have bolstered the market, the need of a strong national program in behalf of soybean producers became more than ever apparent in late September.

And as beans started coming into elevators in heavy-producing areas, the wheels also began turning on collections in the American Soybean Association's promotional program as the *Soybean Digest* went to press.

Elevators in certain Illinois and Ohio areas and one Indiana elevator have signed contracts to participate in the program. And soybean producers in the territory served by the elevators are being asked to invest one-fifth of a cent per bushel from the returns of their 1948 crop in the Association's program.

The elevators agreed to make the collections at the time when the soybeans were delivered to them, and started such collections when the first beans began coming in.

The signup campaign was launched this summer by Paul C. Hughes, Association field representative, in selected Ohio and Illinois territories. Efforts are being concentrated in a comparatively small territory this year, but the program will be expanded to cover the entire soybean belt before the 1949 crop begins to move.

The Association has been concentrating its efforts on obtaining government allocation of part of the 1948 crop soybeans for shipment abroad to bolster prices before the crop has left producers' hands. The government has announced allocation of between 2 and 3 million bushels, and it is expected that between 15 and 20 million bushels will be allocated.

In addition the Association will use producers' money to promote a broad educational and legislative program on both state and national levels.

Each elevator taking part in the program has agreed to collect 20 cents per 100 bushels of soybeans for the account of the Association. An annual statement showing expenditures of funds will be furnished to the elevator. Growers will be given statements of their investment with the American Soybean Association.

A list of elevators that had signed agreements with the Association was published in the September issue.

The names and addresses of Illinois elevators that have signed since follow:

Allison & Co., Sweetwater; Allison & Co., Athens; Allison & Co., Eckhart; Allison & Co., Middletown; Buckhart Farmers Grain Co., Mechanicsburg; H. F. Cope Grain & Feed, Potomac; H. F. Cope Co., Rantoul.

Hagin Grain & Milling Co., Pleasant Plains; Hagin Grain & Milling Co., New Berlin; W. W. Hill Grain & Feed Co., Broadwell; W. W. Hill Grain & Feed Co., Williamsville; Island Grove Elevator, New Berlin.

Mechanicsburg Farmers Co-op, Mechanicsburg; Moultrie County Grain Association, Williamsburg; Moultrie County Grain Association, Coles; Rochester Grain & Lumber Co., Berry; Rochester Grain & Lumber Co., Rochester; Richland Cooperative Elevator Co., Pleasant Plains.

NEW MARGARINE PLANT

Osceola Foods, Inc., is the name of the new margarine plant under construction at Osceola, Ark. The plant is expected to start production January 15, 1949. The firm will process both cottonseed and soybean oils.

Capacity of the plant will be 4,500 pounds per hour of colored quarters. Each quarter pound will be individually wrapped. It will also manufacture margarine in 1-pound packages.

Officers are: L. C. B. Young, president; D. S. Laney, vice president; Chester Carter, secretary, and L. F. Conway, production manager, who is also in charge of the construction of the new plant; R. A. Atkinson, superintendent.

Mr. Conway, who will be in charge of the plant, has had 20 years' experience in the field.

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THE SOUTHERN PRODUCER and the Soybean Crop

IN ALL PROBABILITY, many Southern soybean growers are present today who have never before attended a soybean convention. We hope that every Southern soybean grower present will become acquainted with his Association and that in the future he will give it his full support and cooperation. This is a day of organization and cooperation. We, as individuals, cannot accomplish the things we strive for; so it is up to us to get behind our Association and give it our full support. We need the Association, and it needs us.

I also wish to express my appreciation to the Association for the honor that has been bestowed on me, in asking me, a farmer, to talk to you today on the "Soybean Crop and the Southern Grower." I am at a loss to know why I was chosen, unless it was from a standpoint of "length of service." My talk will be brief and will be confined chiefly to the growing of soybeans in the Delta section of northern Louisiana, southeastern Arkansas, and Mississippi, since I am more familiar with that section of the country, having lived all my life in a Louisiana delta parish.

My experience with soybeans dates back some 35 years, which was soon after their introduction into this country. In earlier years, they had no commercial value as an oilseed crop and were used only for soil building and for hay. There were only a few varieties, and they were not satisfactory as a seed crop. It was not possible to save large quantities of seed on account of the lack of harvesting equipment. In 1915, our local oil mill manager became interested in soybeans. I saved enough Mammouth Yellow beans for him to crush and ship a tank-car of oil to a processor for experimental purposes. The results were not too encouraging but gave considerable promise that some day the soybean might become a commercial crop.

In the years that followed, further experimentation, research, better breeding, and selection produced a more shatter-resistant bean with less lodging tendency and with a higher oil content, all of which contributed to start the soybean on its way to become one of the principal crops of the nation.

But the job has not been finished. All of our research agencies and plant breeders over the country are still at work and are developing better strains with better yields and higher oil content, also varieties that are better adapted to given areas. We need more experimental work done on soybean diseases, and insect control. We are now obtaining better poisons, but lack the experience of the best methods to use them. The hairy leaf varieties have been found to be less susceptible to disease and insect damage. Research and experience have proved that the soybean is a rather sensitive plant in regard to change of environment, types of soil, dates of planting, etc. All of these things have proved that we have every reason to look for better things to come in connection with soybeans.

Cotton Traditional

The South is naturally and traditionally a cotton growing section and will always remain so as long as cotton can be grown profitably. But for some years, we have realized that diversification and the growing of other crops were necessary to bring our cotton acreage and production to a closer balance with consumption.

We, of the South, have not been standing idly by and looking on during the transition that has been taking place. Many of our farmers have diversified and have a well balanced farm program. Some have gone into the raising of cattle and other livestock. In speaking of cattle, let me say that the South is proud of the fact that we have some of the finest beef cattle herds of the nation. Others have supplemented a part of their cotton acreage with soybeans. Some have gone into the dairy business. These, along with many other practices which have been adopted, are proof that the Southern farmer is striving to meet the drastic changes that are taking place in agriculture. The abundance of labor that we have always known in the South has left the farms and will probably never return. This has brought about the necessity for mechanization, and brings me up to the growing of soybeans in the South.

To my way of thinking, the soybean is a natural for the Southern farmer. It is strictly a mechanized crop, a crop that works well in a rotation with all other crops and can be planted successfully following early maturing wheat or oats, thus giving two crops a year from the same land. In addition to the money value of the soybean, its value as a soil building crop cannot be overlooked. It can be planted for combining, interplanted with corn to be hogged off, interplanted with corn where both crops are to be harvested, interplanted with corn where both crops are to be cut for ensilage, or planted broadcast to be cut for hay. Any of these methods will return to your soil the equivalent of from 300 to 400 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre, which is sufficient in our delta soils to insure a good yield of any crop that follows, with the possible exception of corn.

In the delta section of northern Louisiana, Mississippi, and southeastern Arkansas, there are three distinct types of soil. Our highest front lands bordering on our principal streams consist of a light sandy alluvial soil. Before the days of flood control, that soil was deposited by overflow water of the Mississippi River. Farther back from our streams, we have a black loam or mixed soil and then a heavy type of black soil commonly called buckshot or gumbo. While all of our soils will produce good beans, the heavier types of soil are preferred for this crop.

There are no secrets in the successful growing of soybeans; just give them the same chance that you would give cotton, and follow a few fundamental practices. Beans must be planted on land which is fairly free of grass and weed seed. Many farmers select their best land for cotton, their next best for corn or small grain, the poorest or idle land for soybeans, and then expect to make a satisfactory crop. *This they will not do*, but if given an even break with your other crops, soybeans will give a good account of themselves and compare favorably with any other crop that one might grow.

It might be of interest to tell you briefly of some of the practices that we apply on our own farm. It is just an average delta farm, and our operation is small compared to some. Fifteen years ago, it was a typical delta cotton farm, with 100 colored families and the same number of mules, plus a myriad of mule-drawn equipment. First, we had government control, then the war, and next practically all of our labor left the farm, lured by high industrial wages. They have not returned, and I do not expect them to return.

Quick Changes

We had to make changes and make them fast. We first revised all of our ditches, filling most of them and digging new ones. With the help and guidance of the Soil Conservation Department, we drained our place, laid out our land in one-half mile cuts, and got it in shape for further mechanization. We increased our soybean acreage to take care of the loss in our cotton acreage.

Prior to the government control program, we planted 1,500 acres of cotton plus 800 acres of small grain, corn, and soybeans. Today, we have 20 tenant families, of which

Soybeans on the Scott Plantation

By W. M. SCOTT
Tallulah, Louisiana

Paper presented before the American Soybean Ass'n Convention at Memphis, Tenn.

there are 10 men who are able to work by the day. We are still cultivating the same 2,300 acres of land with a lot more ease, and fewer headaches, than when 1,500 acres of cotton were planted and we had 100 families of tenants and 100 mules to feed and take care of. At present, we plant 200 to 300 acres of cotton, 75 to 100 acres of corn, 50 to 60 acres of combine milo, 150 to 250 acres of oats and wheat, and 1,000 to 1,200 acres of soybeans.

As stated, we now have 20 tenant families and 12 mules. In the place of the mules, we have eight farm tractors and one caterpiller tractor. Six small combines were discarded and replaced with three large self-propelled combines. Trailers were built to haul small grain and soybeans to our modern elevator which was completed this year.

Our farming is done with modern equipment and tractors, using four-row equipment entirely. I am not going to take your time by going into detail about farming methods, because I know that you farmers here today are conversant with modern farm methods. But there are a few fundamental factors that I want to tell you about that apply to soybean growing in the delta section.

4-Row Equipment

1. Stick to proven varieties recommended by your state and federal agricultural agencies, such as S-100 which matures in our locality from September 1 to 15; Ogden and Ralsoy which mature September 25 to October 1; Volstate and Roanoke which mature October 15 to November 1. Some of the latest strains of the Dortchsoy varieties are also promising. These varieties give you a succession of maturities which is very desirable where a large acreage is planted.

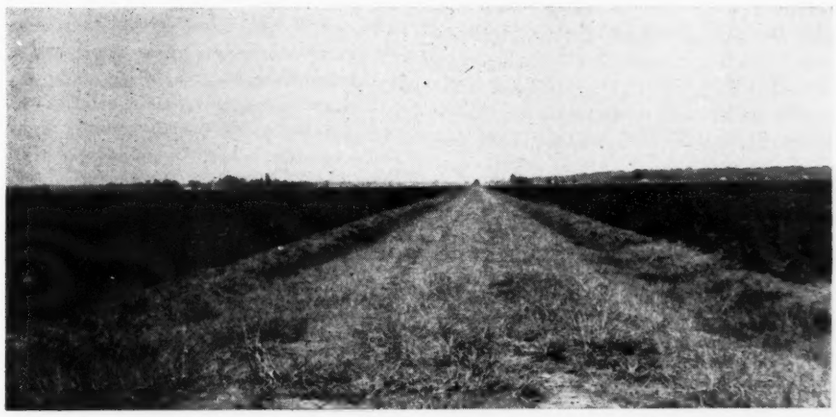
2. Plow your land and prepare a good seed bed.

3. Do not plant to early. If you run out of anything to do during the first part of April, harrow your land two or three times with a good heavy section harrow. You will be surprised at how many weeds and grass seed which have germinated that you can destroy, and it will save you a lot of grief in your cultivations.

4. Try to center your planting around the first of May for the best results. You read and hear of yields of soybeans of 50 to 60 bushels per acre, but do not expect to average that on any large acreage, or you will be disappointed. Our average yield for the last 5 years was 32.1 bushels per acre on a fairly large acreage, which was a good average.

The soybean is a very versatile crop. It will grow almost anywhere. It will stand lots of dry weather and lots of wet weather. For example, in 1948, rainfall at Tallulah, La., was approximately 1 inch in June and 1 inch in July. In June, temperatures were higher than in any June since about 1883; and in July, the temperature was 90 degrees or higher on 29 days, while normally, the temperature should have been 90 degrees or higher on only 19 days. In August, temperatures were nearer normal. However, on August 9, there was approximately 15 inches of rain which fell in about 7 hours and again on August 16 there was a rain of about 2.5 inches which was accompanied by a 60-mile wind. But in spite of such adverse weather conditions, soybeans in our area have set almost a normal crop.

As stated, in the South, soybeans are planted alone for harvest, and a great many of our farmers are finding it profitable to interplant them with corn and hog off, getting from $150 to $200 gross return per acre. Others are interplanting with corn and har-



The rows in this field are ½ mile long. In the center you see turnrow with V-type ditches.

This field of Ogden soybeans should go 50 bushels per acre. You see corn in the background.

Part of the 1,100 acres of soybeans on the Scott Plantation. One of the drainage ditches is along the front of the field.

vesting both crops. Some are also using the corn and beans interplanted for ensilage and others are successfully planting soybeans behind early maturing oats and wheat.

In four river parishes of Louisiana, we are planting altogether about 75,000 acres of soybeans, where 10 years ago, it is doubtful if 10,000 acres were planted. So you can see that Southern farmers have wonderful possibilities with soybeans in their present and future agriculture. In south Louisiana in the sugar cane section, they are dependent on some varieties of soybeans such as Pelican, Acadian and other rank-growing varieties for use as a cover crop, which is turned under to restore the nitrogen used by the cane and to add humus to the soil. Our cotton farmers are finding that they can reduce hoeing costs by one-half by planting cotton following beans due to the smothering effect of the beans on grass and weeds. I think all of these things add up to a very encouraging picture, despite the present market outlook for our soybeans. In this connection, the South is sadly lacking in storage and warehouse facilities, which forces the Southern grower to sell his beans at whatever price that can be obtained at the time of harvest. With adequate storage facilities, the grower could store his beans, market them in an orderly way, and usually obtain higher prices.

We, here in the South, have every opportunity to get first hand information by visiting our state and federal experiment stations. They have obtained information on varieties, methods of soil preparation, rates of seeding, best methods of cultivation, etc.

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DECONTROL CANADA FATS

The Canadian government subsidy on fats and oils going into soap and shortening was discontinued and these products were released from price control August 1, by order of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

Products being released from price control are: Edible and inedible tallow, oleo stock, oleo oil, oleo stearine, neatsfoot oil, hog grease and lard; soap and shortening; and those marine and vegetable oils which have remained under price control until now. Among these are fish, whale and seal oil; and cottonseed, mustardseed, rapeseed, sunflower seed, soya bean, palm, peanut and cocoanut oils.

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FATS, OILS PATENT

Marked inhibition of rancidity occurred in fats upon the addition of small amounts of soybean phospholipids and an ascorbyl monoester of fat acids, according to Roy W. Riemenschneider, Glenside, Pa., and Jack Turer, Philadelphia.

The process is covered by Patent 2440383, assigned to the United States of America. In the patent the scientists describe the various methods for producing the ascorbyl monoester of fat acids.

Financing Soybean Inventories with Field Warehouse Receipts

By DAVID H. COFFMAN
Vice President
William H. Banks Warehouses, Inc.

BECAUSE SOYBEAN processors necessarily accumulate large inventories at certain times of the year, it is important that the financing of these peak inventories does not become burdensome. The carrying of these peak inventories has been successfully solved by the conversion of such inventories into ready cash by means of the field warehouse receipt.

This method of converting inventories into cash, by borrowing money on field warehouse receipts is not a new business practice. The method has been used in connection with the financing of various commodities since it was originally evolved by William H. Banks over 50 years ago, to meet an emergency request by one of the large Chicago banks. During the last several years soybean operators in great numbers have been using this service very extensively and to great advantage.

The procedure in setting up a field warehouse is very simple and does not in any manner work a hardship on the user of the service, all requirements being easily complied with. A lease (usually $1 a year consideration) is entered into between the soybean processor and the warehouseman, leasing that portion of the storage facilities in which the property to be pledged is stored. The warehouseman appoints a representative, or agent, referred to as custodian, who is responsible to the warehouseman for the custody and safekeeping of the pledged inventory. This agent is, in accordance with the recognized practice, adequately bonded by a reliable surety company to guarantee his faithful performance. This creates a bona fide warehouse right on the soybean processor's own premises, thus enabling the warehouseman to issue a warehouse receipt evidencing the storage of such inventory under the control of a third party, which warehouse receipts become desirable collateral to a bank loan, or other credit extended. When it is deemed advisable to process, or ship, warehoused soybeans, the quantities specified on the warehouse receipt may be released in part or in full, making the arrangement very flexible.

DAVID H. COFFMAN

Some processors have found it advantageous at times to warehouse and use for collateral, soybean meal and soybean oil, as well as soybeans.

Banks recognize the desirable security afforded by field warehouse receipts. Commodity loans, properly secured by such receipts, are considered safe loans, if the customer is a reliable operator and the warehouse company issuing the receipts is reliable and in good standing. Warehouse receipts covering grain or grain products are especially desirable collateral because the holder of such receipts can readily check the market values of their security at any time. Banks generally will loan more money, and at a favorable rate of interest, when loans are secured by warehouse receipts covering an acceptable commodity such as soybeans.

More and more soybean and other grain processors are taking advantage of field warehouse receipts as a means of extending their credit facilities and thereby providing themselves with additional working capital.

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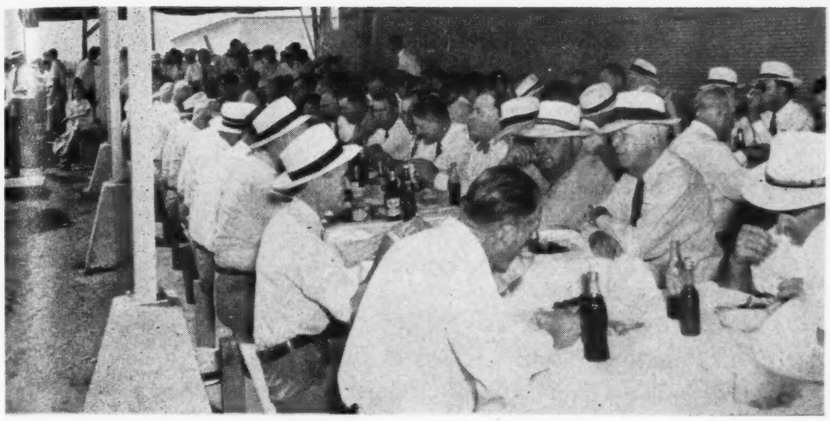
LARGE FLAX CROP

The 1948 world flaxseed crop of 152 million bushels is the second largest on record, according to a preliminary estimate of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. This year's production is exceeded only by the 1943 record of 169 million bushels and is 25 million bushels larger than in 1947. Increases are forecast for all continents except South America where indications point to a reduced harvest in the important producing countries.

The United States harvest of 47.3 million bushels of flaxseed in 1948 is only 5 percent less than the 1943 record and accounts for almost one-third of the total world output.



Part of the crowd served at the annual barbecue of the Planters Oil Mill, Tunica, Miss.

ANNUAL BARBEQUE OF PLANTERS OIL MILL

Planters Oil Mill, Tunica, Miss., were hosts to approximately 1,000 customers and friends at their annual barbecue August 18.

This affair is one of the most eagerly anticipated events of the year in the Delta country, when visitors journey for many miles and from several states to enjoy the typical Southern hospitality of the Planters Mill. The guests include business men, cotton and soybean planters, ginners, oil millers, brokers, machinery and supply executives, nationally known bankers, government and state officials.

Among those on hand to greet the visitors were Ellis Woolfolk, retiring president; M. G. Burrow, new president; Mrs. J. T. Watson, C. E. (Pinkey) White, manager; R. M. Julian, superintendent, and Charles Allen.

The meats were prepared in two long barbecue pits on the mill grounds and included barbecued chicken, beef, lamb, ribs with all the trimmings and refreshments of all kinds.

This annual affair was started by the Planters Oil Mill many years ago. The mill crushed soybeans for the first time last year, and anticipate a large crush this season.

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PROCESSOR STAND ON PRICING SYSTEM

Exception to a recent *Chicago Journal of Commerce* article on the pricing system of soybean processors and others has been taken by R. G. Houghtlin, president of the National Soybean Processors Association, Chicago.

The *Chicago Journal* article referred to processor resistance to straight f.o.b. mill pricing which some observers believe is compelled by a recent Supreme Court ruling.

Said the *Journal:* "Soybean processors disclosed that they are standing pat on their Decatur basing point system and will not change to f.o.b. mill until forced to do so by the Federal Trade Commission. . . .

"Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., said soybean processors had made no plans to change their base point price system.

"All soybean oil, for example, is quoted f.o.b. Decatur regardless of whether it is shipped from the Spencer Kellogg plant in Decatur, Chicago, Des Moines, Bellevue, Ohio or Buffalo."

President Houghtlin of the Processor Association replied to the article in a letter to the *Journal.* He said its statements did not reflect views of the Association or its officers.

"Our Association never has adopted, advocated or approved the use of a base for the sale of the products produced and sold by the members of this Association, or placed, or sought to place any restrictions whatsoever upon the individual members as to their methods of quoting or selling their products," said Houghtlin.

"There is, in fact, at all times a substantial variance in the prices at which individual processors sell both oil and meal and a lack of uniformity in their methods of selling, whether f.o.b. plant or delivered prices are quoted. Should some processors not located in the Decatur area quote or sell meal or oil on a Decatur basis in order to meet the competition of Decatur processors, such method of quoting or selling is the individual choice and action of such processors, in no way influenced or controlled or approved by the Association or resulting from any collective action."

Truth & Consequences

Ralph Edwards of radio fame shared Hotel Peabody in Memphis with the American Soybean Association during the convention. He gave soybeans a plug on his "Truth and Consequences" program in Memphis September 13.

Ralph asked a lank Kentucky farmer on the show if he grew soybeans.

"No-o-o," said the farmer in his long Kentucky drawl.

"I didn't care if they were new or old," Edwards rejoined. "We grow old soybeans on our farm in Colorado."

CHINA'S SUMMER OILSEED CROPS SHOW INCREASE

Summer oilseed crops in China (excluding Manchuria) show substantial increases over the 1947 harvests despite smaller acreages, according to reports from the American Consulate General at Shanghai. It is possible, however, that the typhoon and floods which have occurred in several parts of the country since the release of these estimates may have reduced the average yields.

The first estimate places 1948 soybean production at 222 million bushels from 11 million acres, an increase of 10 percent over last year's crop and a decrease of less than 1 percent from the 1931-37 average. The Province of Shantung, the leading producer, accounts for over 24 percent of the current output.

CHINA[1] Summer Oilseed Production 1948 with Comparisons

Year	Soybeans 1,000 bushels	Peanuts 1,000 short tons	Sesame 1,000 short tons	Cottonseed[2] 1,000 short tons
Average 1931-37	223,870	3,020	938	1,683
1946[3]	196,610	3,039	955	1,078
1947[3]	201,322	2,917	855	1,196
1948[4]	222,047	3,311	1,084	[5]

[1] Excluding Manchuria. [2] Commercial production. [3] Revised. [4] First estimate. [5] Not available.

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KELLOGG PROGRAM

Spencer Kellogg and Sons, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., leading processors of vegetable oils, are nearing the completion of their 15 million-dollar postwar expansion program.

The huge 5-year expansion and modernization program was started in 1944 when construction was begun on a 250-ton soya solvent unit at Des Moines, Iowa. This was followed by a 350-ton soybean solvent plant and large elevator at Bellevue, Ohio costing over 5 million dollars. Next in line and recently completed, is the company's 2 million-dollar copra-crushing plant at Long Beach, Calif.

Completing the program and meeting the 1949 deadline, Spencer Kellogg and Sons, Inc. are letting contracts for a 3 million dollar addition to their soybean processing plant at Decatur, Ill. This new solvent-extraction unit will have a capacity of 500 tons of soybeans daily.

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CHEMISTS MEETING

Emphasis will be placed on the glyceridic oil field at the 22nd annual fall meeting of the American Oil Chemists' Society at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City, on November 15-17, according to the program chairman, H. W. Vahlteich, of Best Foods Inc., Bayonne, N. J.

The 3-day technical program will also offer papers on soap, drying oils, and general topics, with one group to be presented by representatives of government laboratories.

General chairman is Foster Dee Snell of Foster D. Snell Inc., New York City. Sessions are open to the public.

South Goes East

By GEORGE HEARTSILL BANKS

The author, well known authority on soybeans formerly associated with Ralston Purina Co., tells of soybeans and other matters in Korea, where there is no national debt or income tax and the women do all the work. Mr. Banks recently returned from a governmental mission in Korea. He presented this paper at the American Soybean Association convention in Memphis.

IN MY TOUR of duty extending over a period of almost 2 years, my contacts were with the U. S. Army, U. S. Army civilians in military government, the Japanese civilians and Korean civilians.

To the uninitiated, the Japanese and Koreans look alike and have similar customs, but always the Korean will disclaim any similarity.

One Korean with a good English education made this distinction and it may serve to indicate the innate spirituality of the Korean and the intense practical side of the Japanese. Many years ago, in the early days of the Japanese occupation of Korea an American missionary was approached by delegations of Koreans and Japanese with requests for information. The Koreans asked for an explanation of the Virgin Birth of Jesus. Asked the Japanese, "How do you make soap?"

Another outstanding feature of the Korean philosophy becomes apparent fairly soon. To the Americans on the whole, education is a means to an end: to the Koreans, too often, it is an end in itself. The Oriental society respects scholarship as such, and seems ready and willing to support the scholar. This attitude, both of society and the educated man, is not so pronounced in the field of agricultural education. Many of my Korean associates were good workers and intensely earnest.

We civilians from the United States were employed by the Army in the military government of Korea. There were several hundred of us, from office boys and stenographers up to high and mighty Ph.D.s comprising the National Economics Board. There were also a large number of officers and enlisted men in M. G. and the set-up was headed by a major general. Then there was the XXIV Corps of Tactical Troops, plus air force and supply units. Corps was commanded by a lieutenant general, who outranked the major general, who was military governor. So the whole outfit was definitely an "army show."

All of Korea is about the size of the state of Minnesota. South of the 38 parallel, occupied by the United States, comprises an area about the size of the state of Arkansas, of which 75 percent is steep mountain land entirely unfitted to crops. On the remaining small area of arable soil struggle 20 million Koreans. Up to 1945, about 30 percent of the crop land was owned by Japanese corporations and individuals, but a goodly portion of this has now been sold out in small tracts to the former tenants.

And I *do* mean small tracts. In some provinces the average farm is less than one chungbo (2.5 acres to you) and the average rice crop per farmer is about 1¾ acres. Under the U. S. Military Government the rent is about one-third of the crop, but formerly the tenant paid for one-half up to 80 percent for rent of his landlord's farm.

I wish I could say more about soybeans over there. Speaking for South Korea, it may be said that every farmer grows some beans but that you have to look long and hard to find even a small field of soybeans. They are grown in gardens, on the dikes in the rice-paddies, and among the trees. The most widely grown varieties are large-seeded yellow beans with a short, stiff stalk. Almost all of the beans are consumed at home. Soybean processing plants as we know the term, do not exist. (Their cottonseed mills, both of them, look like ours, but use hand labor instead of mechanical conveyors.) The Koreans eat soybeans in many ways, including soysauce, soy sprouts, soy curd, and green soybeans. They press out some oil in the home or farm village and use the oil for cooking and the meal for feeding the farm animals.

Rice predominates, and I wish I had the proper words to tell you to what extent it predominates. It is invariably transplanted into the flooded paddy-fields, and the entire job is by hand, (except the use of the bull to prepare the land). As you will see later, modern methods of threshing that "chew up" the straw would not be considered for a minute. As in many other parts of the Orient, rice is grown in locations inconceivable as riceland to the rice farmer of the U. S. I have made the considered statement that 90 percent of the rice in Korea is, grown on land that in the American concept of the crop is either too sloping or too sandy, or both. One of the most distinctive Korean scenes is the mountain valley with a succession of rice paddies, maybe averaging a tenth of an acre each, extending upward like stair steps.

Crops Varied

The other crops grown in Korea are many and varied. The Japs made them grow cotton for the sake of the Empire's war effort, but the season is generally too short and pink bollworm takes a big toll. Corn is seen frequently, but is not as popular as a large grain sorghum, known as kaoliang. Oilseeded plants include sesame, perilla, flax, and sunflowers, but only in small patches, mostly for home processing and consumption. Vegetables of all kinds are grown; our kinds and some we do not know. The national pickle, kim-chi, uses vast quantities of Chinese cabbage, giant daikon, radishes and very hot peppers. Apples, pears, peaches, grapes, and persimmons are very carefully nurtured. Grapevines are buried under dirt each winter. The bunches of grapes and the individual pear and apple are covered with paper bags to protect the fruit against disease, insects and birds, which gives the orchards a startling freckled appearance from a distance. Barley and wheat are other cereal crops grown to supplement the rice.

Korea, along with its neighbors in the Orient, is definitely a "have-not" nation. Therefore, we should expect to find and do find, many uses of wastes that are not known to our farmers. They just simply can't afford to waste anything. Even with a severe cold, the American in Korea will be impressed with their uses of human wastes for fertilizer. Known politely as "night soil", more popularly as "Korean honey", it is used universally. This was one reason why we Americans were forbidden to eat any Korean food or food-products, but we never could see how a well peeled apple or pear could be contaminated. Composts of all sorts are used as well as the ashes from every fire. One spectacular effort to get organic matter for their overworked acres is the use of leaves and twigs from the sycamore and other trees that grow along the highways and streets. Once or twice each year the women climb the trees and sometimes take off every leaf and young twig to put directly into the fields for fertilizer.

Rice straw is a major industrial raw ma-

G. H. BANKS

terial. Carefully preserved from the moment the rice is tenderly removed, it goes into so many products that I can only list them partially. House roofs take a lot of it for though many Koreans live in each house there are so many Koreans that it takes a lot of houses. Bags of braided rice straw are the only kind seen locally, and they are used several times. Rope is also made from straw, as well as mats, rugs, harness, hats, raincoats, sandals, and a wide variety of plain and decorated handicraft items. A certain amount is used for fuel and feed; the list of uses seems absolutely endless. Straw of barley and other small grains has its uses, but is not as adaptable as the straw of the Korean rice, which is of a finer texture than straw of American rice varieties, with the exception of the type known to us as "Jap" rice.

Keeping in mind (a) the density of the population, (b) the fact that most of the coal and electricity are produced in North Korea, and (c) the length and severity of the winter season, it is not difficult to imagine that there is a terribly acute fuel problem. The average Korean home heats only one room and that only by means of the "hot-floor", a most economical use of fuel. Offices and stores are commonly not heated at all, and never adequately by American standards. Schools are rarely heated, and for this reason they have a winter vacation instead of a summer vacation. Koreans use every conceivable source of heat, including vast quantities of grass, weeds, leaves and twigs. (One young lady from Helena, Ark., said "They manicure the forest floor".) The result is a horrible erosion situation that allows the rains to wash down infertile clay over the fertile paddy-fields, to wash out irrigation installations, and to fill up irrigation reservoirs. Fortunately they have very little rain in the winter or it would be still more terrible.

Every American refuse-dump has its colony of Koreans, carefully salvaging things our folks have considered without value. Bottles, tin cans, waste paper, scraps of wood, they all find their uses in the Korean economy. It has been said that in the Korean shops one can find almost anything in a Coca-Cola bottle, except Coca-Cola. And the things their artisans can do with beer can is "just out of this world"—lamps, ashtrays, tubs, pans, to name a few.

Hand Economy

I wish time permitted a discussion of certain aspects of their farm procedures, which for lack of a better name, may be called, "the implications of a hand-powered agriculture". For instance, the Korean is not concerned with the size or shape of his fields. Since he plants and cultivates and harvest by hand, any field of any size or shape is equally satisfactory. Therefore, one feature of the farm scene is a sort of crazy-quilt pattern of various crops, efficient under the Korean system, but it would madden and bankrupt his American counterpart. On the same basis, the Korean is not much concerned as to whether his fields are on a road or lane, or acrossa stream. Neither the location nor the accessibility or his field is an important factor, provided it's within walking distance of his home village. They are excellent walkers.

Particularly reflected in their practice of rice transplanting, they are able to use more rotations in their relatively short seasons. By transplanting the rice in late June, they are able to get off a crop of winter grain (strangely to us, they call it "summer grain") ahead of the rice. In their vegetable growing, they plant something back on the land almost the very minute one crop has been picked or pulled up. And they are almost independent of a rainy harvest period, because they will get the stuff right in the mud and rain and take it on their backs to dry out in their home or court-yard.

In their selection of varieties again is reflected the hand-power factor. Many of their rices and other small grains would be rejected by our farmers because of straw deficiencies, but what does the Korean farmer care? If the grain is made, he will get it, whether it is standing up or lying down. The differences presented by this hand-powered system of farming are not so apparent at first, but the longer one lives in the Orient the more pronounced they appear.

When an English-speaking Korean is asked to explain some apparently unreasonable factor in their native life, he is quite likely to shrug his shoulders, laugh with that characteristic cackle that denotes embarassment as often as amusement, and say "It is Korean custom". This seems to be a complete justification for almost anything from the walking in the middle of the street to the acquisition of an extra wife or two.

But there are some very interesting customs in that land known for so many centuries and with so much justification as the "Hermit Kingdom". Grown women, larger girls, middle-sized girls and even occasionally small boys are seen everywhere and doing everything with a placid baby on their respective backs. In the same group baby-carrying women may be seen washing or ironing, or preparing vegetables, along with girls similarly burdened, playing on see-saws or swinging. The babies are universally happy; they sleep suspended thus, they laugh, gurgle and do almost everything

Swift Mill at Champaign, Ill.

The new Swift & Co. soybean mill addition at Champaign, Ill., while in process of construction last summer. At left is headhouse which will house the solvent extraction plant. Since the photo was taken 14 new storage bins have been erected to full height and the pouring job has been finished on the elevator. Old plant is in the background.

American babies do except cry. Runny noses are in evidence, for even as skilled as the Korean women are, they cannot see out of the back of their heads.

In their homes, Koreans have reduced life to its simplest terms. No chairs, no furniture, no beds; a family of the poorer class can move in a wheel-barrow. Such an existence is unthinkable except among people who have always sat, eaten and slept on the floor. When Americans sit for hours on the floor in Korean homes, as is sometimes dictated by common politeness, the resulting impact on knees and other joints is terriffic, and lasts for days.

It is said that centuries ago white dress for the men was obligatory for mourning the death of a reigning monarch. White clothing was worn for a year or more. It happened that three royal deaths occurred in fairly rapid succession, and by the time official mourning was over, the wearing of white had become a "Korean custom." Therefore all Koreans who have not adopted Western dress wear white constantly, a most impractical habit, and one which the Japanese tried in vain to get the Koreans to forego. It is undoubtedly picturesque, but it makes every day a wash day and is one of the many things that cause the lot of the women-folk to be definitely "not a happy one."

By American standards the Korean diet is deadly monotonous and not at all palatable, but it must be fairly adequate for there is almost no evidence of malnutrition. It is mostly rice or boiled barley or millet, supplemented by soy products, many kinds of beans and the afore-mentioned KIM-CHI pickle which is said to furnish much of the vitamin essentials, especially during the long winters. Chicken and pork are the most commonly seen meats, but the Korean agriculture does not include much livestock and the poorer classes may go for weeks without tasting meat. Since the people live on a peninsula and no part is far removed from salt water, fish is eaten far more extensively than meat or dairy products. The markets offer to the eye (and nose) all manner of fresh, dried and smoked marine life, the like of which is never seen in our country. For instance, Koreans like our baseball and play it well; on the field it resembles America. But among the spectators the most popular item that is peddled by small boys (as are our hot-dogs), consists of small portions of dried squid, which seems to be a species of baby octopus, found abundantly in the Yellow Sea.

In a country afflicted with an acute fuel shortage it is disconcerting to find another strange "Korean custom" which is peculiar to Korea. This is the cooking of feed for the bull, the most widely used farm animal and beast of burden. Nobody was able to say exactly why a portion of their utterly inadequate fuel supply is used to cook this ration, but it is done nevertheless and quite universally. The nearest thing to an explanation is that the bull is fed such coarse straw and other waste vegetation that he would not eat it if it were not cooked.

On May 10, 1948, the citizens of South Korea held their first free election, sponsored by United Nations. Americans in the area were placed on the alert, and Korean police and constabulary put on many drills and demonstrations to impress the necessity of order. When the day was over there had been no violence on the mainland; on one island there had been some trouble due to old feuds there. As a contribution to Ripley's "Believe it or Not", and a reproach to election interest in our own United States, more than 90 percent of all citizens had registered and of these more than 90 percent voted on May 10th. The women and men lined up as early as 5 a.m., and were very orderly for the most part. Maybe after many elections they will get careless and let other things keep them from the polls, but in election number one, they really turned out to vote.

The result was the election of a congress with a conservative flavor, which upon convening, elected Dr. Sigman Rhee as president. This veteran of the Korean political scene is heretofore a good friend of the Americans.

If you have followed me this far, it may have occurred to you that little or nothing has been said about Russians, North Korea, the Iron Curtain, and general political questions. The reason is that I was not in politics; my first assignment was agronomic research; when I left I was setting up and administering the National Agricultural Extension Service. It is difficult to evaluate the good accomplished by the activities of the U. S. personnel in agriculture, but we felt that the extension idea, particularly the 4-H Club phases of it, were finding ready acceptance and would do a lot for Korean agriculture.

Everywhere in Korea as in everywhere in the Orient, there are *too many people*. We on this side of the Pacific just can't realize how crowded that country is. And there is no visible sign of improvement: as our medical corps immunizes, and as sanitation improves, more and more babies live to maturity, and fewer adults die off. Maybe it's hopeless, but the world should give the United States "A" for effort. We have really tried.

But after all, were we wise in trying to set up Western standards in this "Hermit Kingdom"? When the liberation was in its first stages, the Americans found a nation (a) without a national debt, (b) without any income tax and (c) where the women did all the work. And we had the temerity to believe we could improve on a situation like that.

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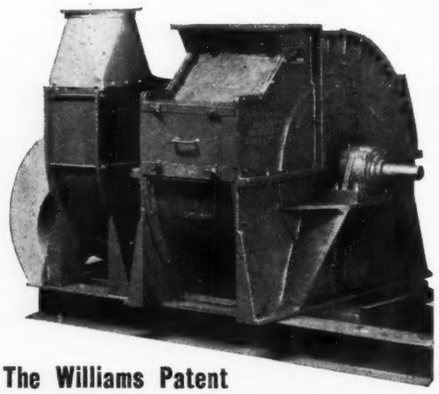

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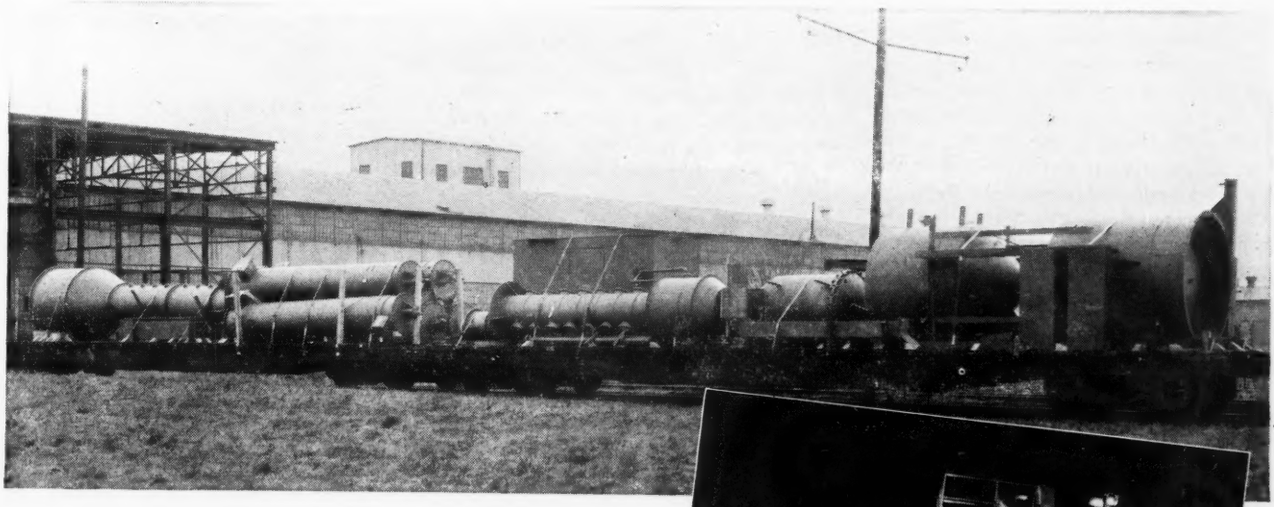

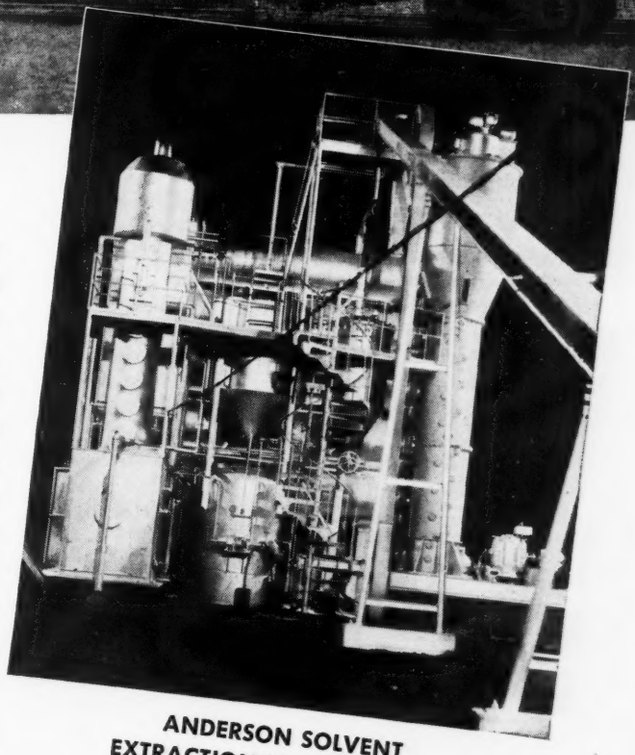

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HARVEST NOW IN FULL SWING

With the bulk of the soybean crop maturing earlier than the past several years, combines had begun to roll in late September. Late August and early September drought and hot weather hastened maturity in many areas.

If favorable weather continues harvest will be completed at an early date this year. Most fields are past danger of frost damage.

Yield reports from early-harvested fields vary, but opinion in some quarters is that the national crop total will fall below the 205.6 million bushels forecast by the U. S. Department of Agriculture Sept. 1. Drought and disease have cut yields in some heavy-producing areas.

Beans in general are grading well with low moisture content, though considerable weed seeds and foreign material are showing up in some sections.

According to reports more beans will be held off the market than in past years, and many growers will take advantage of the government loan program. But future market trends will influence this.

Reports of *Soybean Digest* correspondents, for Sept. 28, unless stated otherwise, follow:

ARKANSAS

Jacob Hartz, Jr., general manager, Jacob Hartz Seed Co., Inc., Stuttgart, Ark., for east central: Maturity normal. Harvesting prospects good. Some damage by corn ear worm and late drought. Yields average to good. 50% of beans will remain in farm storage, depending on market price.

L. M. Humphrey, R. L. Dortch Seed Farms, Scott, Ark., for Little Rock area: Maturity a little earlier than normal. Dry weather in September hastened maturity. A few S-100's harvested. Harvesting prospects good. Yield somewhat above normal. Probably about 90% of crop will be marketed as farm storage is inadequate.

FLORIDA

E. H. Finlayson, County Agent, Pensacola, Fla., for Escambia County: Maturity 100%. 5% of crop harvested. Harvesting prospects good. Yield 100% of normal. All will be marketed direct from field.

ILLINOIS

A. J. Surratt, Illinois agricultural statistician, Springfield: Maturity 90% against 67% year ago, 90% in 1946 and usual of 80% at this time. Crop maturing and drying out well. 95% will be safe from frost in another week. 10% of crop harvested compared with 3% a year ago and 9-year average of 6%. Soybeans grading good. Combining getting under way in volume this week, or earlier than expected. Damage from brown stem rot varying light to considerable particularly in Champaign to Christian county area. Also light hopper damage generally. Yields will vary from fair to excellent. There will be more beans stored on farms than usual.

J. E. Johnson, Champaign, for Champaign and adjoining counties: Maturity 2 weeks earlier than average year. Harvest earliest in history of soybean growing. Barring rain, 75% of crop will be harvested in September. 35% harvested as of this date. Soybeans grading fair. Some weed seed and foreign material partly due to rush for early harvesting to take advantage of premium prices offered for early deliveries. Damage from disease heaviest on record. Very few fields have escaped. Some grasshopper damage, not heavy. Difficult to determine if any damage from period of dry and hot weather. Would say little, if any. Yields from earliest harvested fields relatively low. Indications are for slightly higher yields from later harvested fields. Total will be well below predicted high yield for territory.

Gilbert F. Smith, Mahomet, for east central: Maturity about 1 week ahead of normal. 25% harvested. Soybeans grading No. 2 mostly, except for foreign material. Weather for last 2 weeks good. Grasshoppers and disease have damaged some fields slightly. Yield about 5 bu. less than early estimates. 90% will be marketed direct with only those in strong hands held.

Frank S. Garwood & Sons, Stonington, for south central (Sept. 30): Maturity week to 10 days ahead of normal. 25-30% crop harvested. Soybeans grading No. 1 and 2. Damage by brown stem rot reduced yields one-fourth but did not damage quality. Yield 10% less than normal. 80% of crop will be marketed from field.

J. C. Hackleman, extension agronomist, University of Illinois, Urbana (Oct. 2): Maturity week to 10 days ahead in most sections. Extreme north more nearly normal. 20-25% of crop harvested in state; 50% in south; 10% in north central; little or none in north. Harvested soybeans have low moisture generally, many as low as 9%. Beans generally standing fairly well, ripening rapidly, soil dry for combines. Rather widespread damage from brown stem rot in central and southern Illinois. Many growers report yields considerably below earlier estimates. Farmers trying desperately to store as many beans as possible.

H. I. Cohn, Valley Farms, Wright, for west central: Maturity 10 days early. 20% harvested. Beans grading No. 2. Weather damp now but crop came off fast and clean before showers. Yield 100% ahead of 1947, a drought year; 10% above early estimates. Yields as high as 40 bu. or better. All of crop will be sold that market will take.

INDIANA

Ersel Walley, Walley Agricultural Service, Fort Wayne, for northwest Ohio and northeast Indiana: Maturity 5 days ahead of normal. 5-10% of crop harvested. Beans grading No. 2. Need frost to kill weeds in some fields. Yield normal but below Aug. 20 prospect. Quality excellent. Yield decreased by dry weather. Likely 60% will go to market. 1949 planting depends on price.

J. B. Edmondson, Danville, Ind., for central: Maturity 10 days earlier than normal. Hawkeyes ready for combining several days; upland Lincolns good condition for combine. Soybeans grading No. 2. Quality of beans excellent but considerable green stuff coming through in weedy and grassy fields. Harvesting prospects very good. Ample number of combines, beans standing up good, except occasional fields of Dunfields or Mandells. Weeds not serious except where neglected during summer. Very little damage of any kind to crop showing

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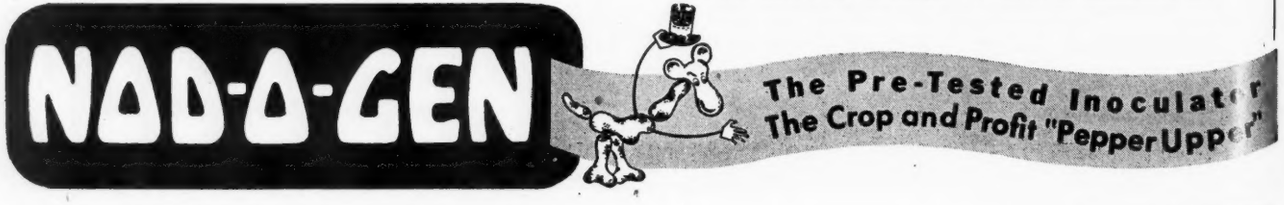

up so far. Grasshoppers chewed on outside rows considerably. Yield 10-15% higher than normal in upland fields with less difference in richer soils. Probably 80-85% will go to market depending on market action during harvest time. Considerably more interest being shown among farmers in purchasing agreements and in government loans. Farmers not going to be happy with a market slump again right at harvest. Hawkeyes give promise of living up to reputation as medium early bean of excellent yielding ability.

IOWA

Ray J. Sand, Marcus, for Cherokee County (Sept. 25): Maturity ahead of normal. Combining should get into full swing for Earlyanas by 30th. Beans should grade very good. Looks like most beans in the county should make 30 bu. or even better. Hail did some damage around Marcus territory. With trend of bean market down I look for most beans to be sealed on farm or in bonded warehouses. Perhaps 10-20% will go to market.

O. N. LaFollette, state department of agriculture, Des Moines (Sept. 25): Maturity near normal. Percentage of crop harvested less than 5%. Beans grading No. 2. Harvesting prospects good. Limited drought damage. State yield approximately 22 bu. Marketing can be expected on basis of processor ability to handle crop due to critical farm storage conditions.

KANSAS

E. A. Cleavinger, extension division, Kansas State College, Manhattan, for eastern: Maturity about normal. Harvest just started. Harvesting prospects excellent at present. May be a few minor diseases. Grasshoppers bad in spots. Yield estimate 2,534,000 bu., equal to record crop of 1944. 50-60% of crop will be held in storage.

MINNESOTA

R. E. Hodgson, Waseca, for southeast: Maturity a little ahead of normal. Harvesting about to begin. Appearance indicates excellent yield. Fields appear cleaner than usual. Severe drought but little or no damage to beans on heavy soil. I'm guessing yields 105% of normal. About half of crop will be held on farm.

John W. Evans, Montevideo, for southwest central: Maturity 120% of normal. 5-10% harvested. Beans grading No. 1, 9-11% moisture. Harvesting prospects excellent. Yield 120% of normal. 80% at least will leave farm, but most will be stored and loans secured. Farmers objecting to drop in prices.

Howard E. Grow, Farmer Seed & Nursery Co. Faribault, for Faribault: All beans mature including late varieties such as Habaro. 10-15% harvested. Beans grading very good. Weather excellent for combining. Drought may have reduced yield by 10% in some fields, but yield in general about same as earlier estimates. High percentage will be sold unless price drops too much.

MISSOURI

E. M. Poirot, Golden City, for southwest: Maturity earlier than normal. 15% harvested. Soybeans grading good. Yield lowered by weeds. Yield down 25% figuring all acreage planted including that which was never cultivated. Fields which received one plowing are yielding better than expected. They still have lots of weeds in them. 85% will be marketed direct.

Harry A. Plattner, Malta Bend, Mo., for central: Maturity 3 weeks earlier than normal. About one-half beans harvested. Beans grading mostly No. 2, 11 to 12% moisture. Harvesting prospects good. Possible damage to crop where beans were planted after wheat. Yield very good, better than earlier estimated. Where storage available beans will be sold direct. Wheat has taken most of storage space.

J. Ross Fleetwood, extension specialist, University of Missouri, Columbia: Maturity 10 days-2 weeks early. 10% harvested. Soybeans grading good. We are having excellent weather and if it continues, will be enough equipment. Some late drought damage and some root rot but not serious or widespread. Probably an all time high yield per acre. About same will be marketed direct as in recent years but bin shortage may reduce farm storage some.

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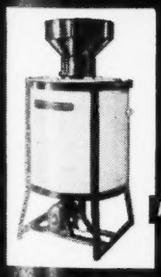

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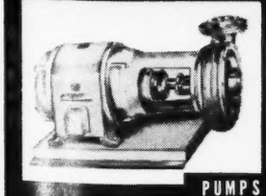

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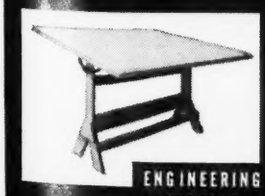

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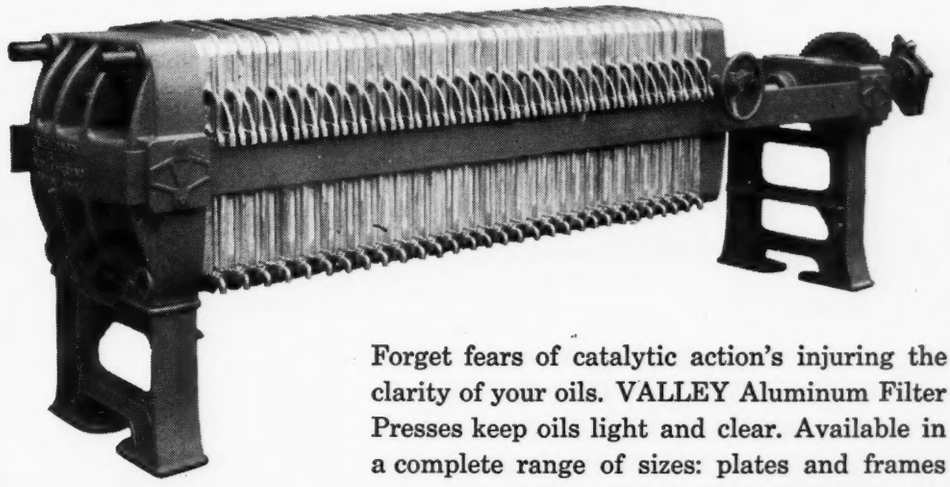

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State	Yield per acre Average 1937-46	1947	Indic. 1948	Production Average 1937-46	1947	Indic. 1948
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Ohio	19.4	18.5	21.0	14,843	17,575	19,068
Indiana	18.0	18.5	20.5	18,486	28,176	28,413
Illinois	21.4	18.0	23.5	55,996	65,196	75,552
Michigan	16.0	17.0	19.0	1,358	1,292	1,216
Wisconsin	14.5	13.0	12.5	449	338	262
Minnesota	14.9	15.0	16.0	3,086	13,800	12,672
Iowa	19.8	15.0	22.0	23,406	26,310	31,262
Missouri	14.2	12.0	21.0	5,608	9,900	15,120
Kansas	10.6	8.5	14.0	1,285	1,887	2,534
Virginia	14.3	15.0	16.0	902	1,425	1,600
North Carolina	11.5	15.0	14.0	2,333	3,915	3,878
Kentucky	14.0	17.5	17.5	729	1,908	2,065
Tennessee	11.5	15.5	17.0	447	930	1,020
Mississippi	11.3	14.0	15.5	885	1,330	1,628
Arkansas	14.0	12.0	19.5	2,296	3,396	4,816
Other States	12.2	13.1	15.9	2,533	3,984	4,529
United States	18.8	16.3	20.8	134,642	181,362	205,635

*USDA September 1 crop report.

Ed Tillman, Missouri Soybean Co., for southeast: Crops in this vicinity are best we have seen for some time. Yields should average close to 30 bu. per acre. Some early beans have been harvested with very satisfactory yields. Bulk of beans are Ogden and Ralsoy varieties and they are about 2 weeks from maturity. Practically all will be marketed.

NEBRASKA

Donald G. Hanway, assistant agronomist, University of Nebraska: Maturity slightly earlier than normal. Harvesting prospects good. Yield and quality perhaps reduced slightly by hot, dry period last 2 weeks of August. Yield slightly above normal.

NEW JERSEY

John E. Baylor, New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, New Brunswick (Sept. 30): Maturity normal. No soybeans for grain harvested. No disease reported as yet. Present estimate for normal crop. About 75% of soybeans harvested for grain (approximately 10,000 acres) are expected to be marketed directly from field.

NORTH CAROLINA

Ray J. Converse, agricultural statistician, Raleigh: Maturity about normal but earlier than last year. Harvest for beans will not get under way generally until about middle of October. Harvesting prospects generally good in many northeastern bean producing counties. Army worm damage rather heavy some sections outside main area. Dry weather now hurting some. Sept. 1 estimate 14 bu. per acre compared with 15 bu. in 1947.

OHIO

G. G. McIlroy, Farm Management, Inc., Irwin, for west central: Maturity normal. Main harvest will not begin until we have a frost. Some few clean fields have been harvested but clean fields an exception. We must have some hot dry weather before many beans can be harvested. Last week was cool and damp. Yield some lower than earlier estimates. General opinion appears to be along this line. Yield will not be up to expectations in this section. Percentage marketed direct will depend on whether elevator price stays at $2.18 or above. At $2.18 at elevator 60% will be marketed.

W. G. Weigle, manager Marsh Foundation Farms, for northwest: Maturity fully normal. Leaves seem to be dropping more rapidly than usual. Only about 10% harvested, but another 50% is ready as soon as favorable weather prevails. Weeds and green stems with ripe beans delaying harvest. Beans top grade with moisture 11-12%. A killing frost would dry out weeds and stems. Yield about normal or lower than August estimates. Price will determine marketing at harvest. General opinion seems to be that about $2.25 per bu. will be the pivot price for storage or market decision. There seems to be storage space on farms for about 50% of crop.

D. G. Wing, Mechanicsburg, for west central: Beans are past damage. Some fields ready to combine. Weeds will be bad in places if we don't get a frost. Some drought in spots but on whole beans are above average. There is some storage left in Ohio. Beans will move to elevator as long as storage room.

D. F. Beard, extension agronomist, Ohio State University, Columbus (Sept. 30): Maturity slightly earlier than normal—much earlier than year ago. 10-15% harvested in central and southern Ohio; less than 5% in northern Oct. 1. Many fields will be ready as soon as weather clears after 3 days of rain. Soybeans grading good on first harvests. Two recent rains may affect quality. Brown stem rot and pod and stem blight seem to be more generally distributed than formerly, but no more severe in worst fields. Too early to predict yields because fields harvested now are cleaner ones. Weedy ones yet to come. Early fields have yielded well—normal or higher. Most of crop is hauled directly to elevators as a rule. Foresee no decided shift in practice this year.

SOUTH DAKOTA

H. G. Miller & Son, Garden City, for Clark County (Sept. 30): Maturity 10 days earlier than normal. Will be harvesting in 10 days. Beans should grade mostly No. 1. Yield 14-17 bu. per acre, somewhat better than normal. 40% will be stored on farms. Acreage has been reduced considerable.

WISCONSIN

Geo. Briggs, extension agronomist, University of Wisconsin, Madison: Maturity normal. Maybe 5% harvested. Soybeans will grade good. Some damage by drought. Yield same as earlier estimates. Beans will go direct to processor except where held for seed.

John P. Dries, Saukville, for east and south: Maturity normal. Harvesting prospects very good. Some drought damage. Yield normal. Some very good fields. Row plantings are better fields. 50% will be held on farm.

ONTARIO

R. H. Peck, River Canard: Beans ripening very well. Soil dry and firm for combining. No frost as yet. No beans will be hurt by frost. Drought during August has cut yield slightly. From crop appearances yield will be average or slightly above. About 80% will be marketed direct. 15-20% will be held depending on market price.

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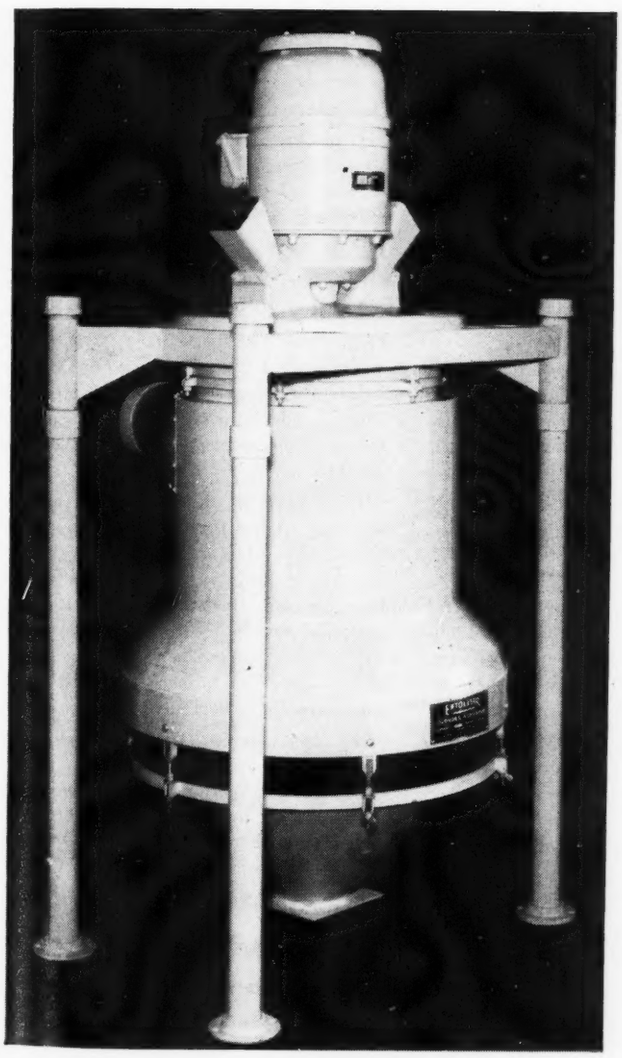

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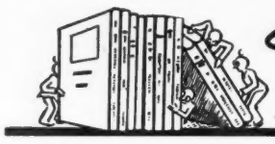


Publications

Varieties

SOYBEAN VARIETIES. Descriptions of Present Day Varieties and Synonyms; and Names of Obsolete or Old and Seldom Grown Varieties. Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

This 25-page mimeographed booklet is an effort to describe very simply all of the varieties of soybeans grown commercially in the U. S.; and to provide the synonyms of variety names; and names of obsolete or old and seldom grown varieties. It should be of utmost service to the soybean industry because of the confusion between different areas over variety names.

It is required under the Federal Seed Act of 1939 that the variety labeling of seed shipped in interstate commerce shall be confined to the recognized variety name. A soybean variety committee composed of representatives of the American Seed Trade Association, the state agricultural experiment stations, the Bureau of Plant Industry, and the seed act division of USDA, was appointed to serve in an advisory capacity in the preparation of this list of recognized soybean variety names and their descriptions.

Variety descriptions have been taken from USDA *Farmers' Bulletin No. 1520* as revised in 1948. Descriptions of new varieties may be added from time to time.

The committee has been guided by the basic philosophy that a variety name assigned by persons other than the originator or introducer should not be recognized. It is the plan that before new variety names will be recognized, the new variety will be included in uniform nursery plantings conducted by the U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory.

Correspondence about new variety names should be addressed to the seed act division, grain branch, Production and Marketing Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Names of obsolete or old and seldom grown varieties are listed but not described in this booklet. The list of these names should serve to avoid the use of old variety names for new varieties.

Feeding

BETTER PROTEIN, MORE OIL IN CORN. By Dr. George Sprague, geneticist in charge of corn breeding, Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, Ames. *Iowa Farm Science.*

A lot has been said and written about high protein corn. We know that we can boost the over-all protein content considerably. But the real value of high protein in corn has not been established as yet. The results of such developments may not increase feed value very much.

From the research work already done, we know that we can increase the protein percentage in corn. But this may not be desirable for two reasons: First, there is an inverse relation between protein content and yield—as protein percentage goes up, yield declines. Second, the increase in protein percentage is made up mainly of a protein (zein) which has little or no feeding value.

Thus by breeding for a high protein corn, we might increase the percentage of protein in corn considerably over a period of years. But after doing this our corn might have no more value as livestock feed than the regular corn varieties we are feeding to our animals today.

We will gain more by working for a better balance of the protein components instead. By improving the protein balance —selecting for more of the useful protein components, less of the components that lack nutritive value—we can actually improve the feeding value of corn without changing the total protein content.

Pound for pound the corn oil that comes out of this extraction process is worth four to five times as much as the starch. It would seem like a good thing then, if we could develop corn with a higher proportion of oil.

It may not be good business to go beyond 8 to 12 percent oil in corn. First of all, if our oil percentage got too high the starch manufacturers would have to redesign a lot of their extracting machinery.

And there is another practical limit to the amount of oil in corn. It comes in when you're feeding livestock. We do not have any experimental data on the effect of feeding corn oil to livestock. We do have some on the use of soybean oil, however. And there is every reason to expect that results would be somewhat the same.

Hogs, for instance, develop "soft pork" when we feed them more than 8 percent soybean oil in their ration. A corn with more than 8 percent oil would very likely give us this same problem.

FEED THOSE COBS! By Carl Deitemeyer in *Nebraska Farmer.*

For several years Roswell (Bob) Garst, hybrid seed corn producer and farmer at Coon Rapids, Iowa, has been feeding ground corncobs to beef cattle, reports *Nebraska Farmer.*

Garst has carefully followed the cob feeding work at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station. The animal husbandry department there has concluded after 6 years of carefully controlled experiments that ground corncobs have a feeding value more than half as great, pound per pound, as ground shelled corn when properly fed, with an adequate amount of proteins.

Nineteen head of cattle in one lot on Garst's farm are currently gaining (July) at the rate of 1¾ pounds daily at an average feed cost per head per day of 28c. Garst will market this lot after 120 days without ever giving them a kernel of corn.

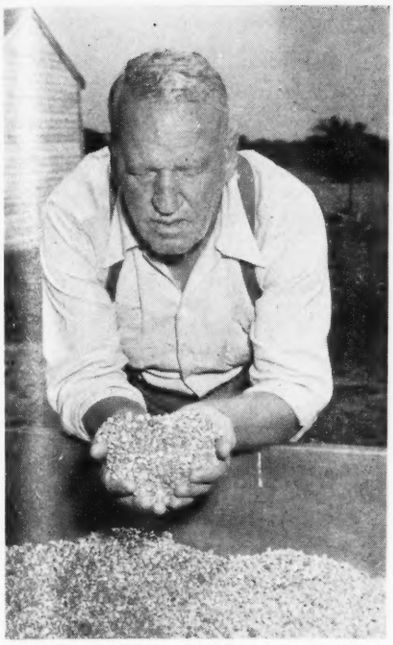
Here is the daily ration for the 19 head:

CONVEYING-ELEVATING AND TRANSMISSION MACHINERY

Large stocks carried in our warehouse for prompt shipment.
Our Engineering Department at your service at no extra cost.
Phone — Write or Wire Us

RIECHMAN-CROSBY CO.

Front at Beale, Memphis, Tenn.
DEALERS IN MILL-MACHINERY AND ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
"Serving Industry since 1895"



—Photo courtesy Nebraska Farmer

"Bob" Garst and a handful of the corncobs which he feeds successfully to beef cattle.

50 pounds of soybean meal and linseed meal mixed half and half—that is, 25 lbs. of each;

50 pounds of molasses to which urea has been added; (Actually, it is 45 pounds of molasses and 5 pounds of urea.)

50 pounds of bright baled alfalfa; and

300 pounds of ground corncobs.

The feeding method is simple and can be followed by any farmer, says Mr. Garst.

The dry corncobs are put through a hammermill with a one-half inch screen. The ground corncobs and the dry soybean oil meal and linseed meal are simply placed in the feed bunk. Then the 50 pounds of molasses and urea are diluted with about an equal amount—50 pounds—of water to remove the stickiness.

The resulting thin syrup is poured on the feed in the bunk and stirred around with a hoe. The cattle receive this concoction only once a day. It is fed in the morning. Cattle have access to salt, too.

In the evening the cattle are given their "salad" in the form of 50 pounds of good, bright, alfalfa hay. The hay is placed in the feed bunk on top of the remaining cobs. If the bunk is cleaned up by morning a few extra cobs are added. If some remain, the number of cobs are reduced. All other feed is held constant.

Based upon work at the University of Wisconsin and Ohio State University Garst says there are three factors of primary importance in the feeding of corncobs:

"First: Cobs are low in vitamin A. For that reason the farmer should feed several pounds of bright hay per day to take care of the vitamin deficiency of cobs.

"Second: Cobs are low in protein. It is therefore desirable to stimulate bacterial action in the rumin by excessive protein, such as soybean oil meal.

"Third: Since corn will increase the rate of gain on cattle and farmers have corn available, it is suggested that some corn be fed—as little as 4 pounds per head per day at the start of the feeding period."

NEED FOR PHOSPHORUS IN RATION OF CALVES WINTERED ON PRAIRIE HAY. Valentine Experiment Substation, Nebraska College of Agriculture.

Some 25 years ago, a series of tests made at the Valentine experiment substation of the Nebraska College of Agriculture brought sharply to the attention of western ranchers the economic advantages of feeding a protein supplement to calves being wintered on ordinary range hay. Continued trials since that time have emphasized and re-emphasized the same valuable lesson by proving that money spent for proteins to supplement the range hay on which calves are wintered is a most profitable investment.

Now the story has been carried a step further and the additional advantages of balancing the ration for phosphorus as well as for protein have been demonstrated in a 1-year test with 16 lots of calves at the Valentine station. Briefly, here is what happened in the 168-day trial.

Calves wintered on prairie hay made practically no winter gain, and weighed only 3.6 pounds more at the end of the trial than they did at the beginning.

When the prairie hay was supplemented with a pound a day of protein in the form of soybean meal pellets, a 99-pound gain was recorded during the 168 days. And when that pound of supplement was made up of 95.9 percent soybean meal and 4.1 percent mono-calcium phosphate to supply the necessary amount of phosphorus, the gain rose to 151.5 pounds. In other words, after protein requirements were satisfied, bringing the phosphorus level of the whole ration up to about 12 grams a day resulted in a further increase of about 50 percent in the rate of daily gain.

Other variations of the trial included such combinations as cottonseed meal and phosphorus, alfalfa at the rate of 1 and 2 pounds a day with phosphorus, and doubling the supplemental rate by feeding 2 pounds a day of the pellets containing soybean oil meal and phosphorus.

In the latter case, a winter gain of 190 pounds was registered. Commenting on that group, E. M. Brouse, substation superintendent, said that those particular calves probably were too fleshy to be put on grass last summer without some supplemental feed. He also pointed out that in the past, the optimum winter ration, from the standpoint of combined winter and summer gains on calves, had been prairie hay with from one-half to three-quarters of a pound a day of a good protein supplement plus enough bone meal to furnish needed phosphorus.

All the supplements used increased the hay consumption, which was a factor in the larger gains they made. Averages of former trials have shown that calves fed hay alone eat about 9 pounds a day, but the daily hay intake increases to 12 or 13 pounds when supplement is added.

Indiana

SOYBEANS IN INDIANA. Revision of *Extension Bulletin 231.* By K. E. Beeson,

Kewanee Hydraulic Dumper

- Speeds Up Unloading
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- Keeps Trucks "on the go"
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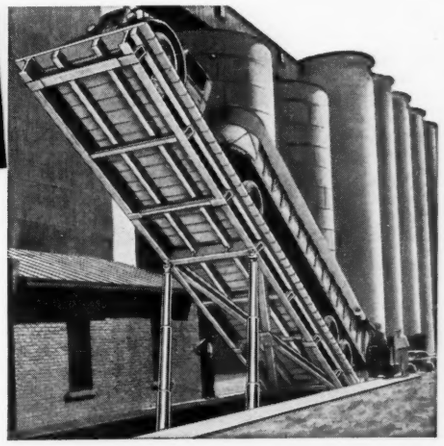
- Expands Your Volume



UNLOADS all sizes of Trucks and big Tractor Trailers in a "jiffy." Takes all the time-stealing hard work out of unloading, eliminates waiting time and keeps trucks on the go.

Evidence of KEWANEE performance and economy is overwhelming. It is substantiated by successive repeat orders from outstanding firms who have installed them at all their plants.

One elevator reports unloading over 1,000,000 bu. of grain in one month's operation with a two man crew, averaging over 100 trucks each working day.

Every Trucker and Grower is a booster. They appreciate "no long waiting in line" in busy harvest seasons and they tell others. It attracts new customers and builds your business.

WRITE FOR FOLDER Find out how KEWANEE will cut your unloading costs.

KEWANEE MACHINERY & CONVEYOR CO., Kewanee, Illinois

division of agronomy, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

This revised bulletin contains rather complete information on soybean production, harvesting and storage for the Indiana grower. Among other points, Mr. Beeson covers erosion, the relationship of soybeans to clover failure—clover failures following wheat after soybeans have been no more frequent than in wheat after corn at Purdue, he says—row versus solid plantings, varieties and weed control.

Solid plantings may be expected to give somewhat greater yields on soils of average fertility in Indiana, the author says. But higher yields may be expected from row seeding on fertile soils, on weed infesting land, and especially in favorable growing seasons.

Says Mr. Beeson: "Soybeans will not ruin Indiana soils any more than corn or many other crops—if properly handled as outlined in this bulletin. The mere elimination of soybeans from a rotation will not correct the evils of poor farming practices.

"The proportion of deep rooted legumes and grass mixtures in the rotation, return of manure and crop residues, application of lime as needed, liberal use of phosphate, potash and nitrogen, good cultural practices, erosion control where needed, and intelligent management determine whether soil deteriorates—or improves in any farming program regardless of the crops grown.

"Unless these positive steps are taken, soils under any cropping system—with or without soybeans—will deteriorate and may erode.

"Soybeans will be raised as a part of various cropping systems on good Indiana farm land just so long as economic returns from the crop justify their production."

Flame Cultivation

FLAME CULTIVATION. By Leland Morgan and Mansel Mayeux, assistant extension engineers, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge. *Extension Leaflet No. 20.*

There is considerable interest in flame cultivation of soybeans as well as other crops, particularly in the South where the shortage of labor has become acute in recent years. One man with a flame cultivator can cover from 20 to 40 acres a day.

The authors recommend flame cultivation only after crops are 6 to 8 inches high. They suggest: Use a rotary hoe on small plants; do not allow the flames to hit the crop leaves; and frequent light burnings are better than a heavy burning.

—s b d—

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS OF MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946 (39 U. S. C. 233).

Of The Soybean Digest, published monthly at Hudson, Iowa, for September 30, 1948.

1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher: American Soybean Association, Hudson, Iowa.

Editor: Geo. M. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa.

Managing Editor: Kent Pellet, Hudson, Iowa.

Business Manager: George McCulley, Hudson, Iowa.

2. The owner is: American Soybean Association, Hudson, Iowa, an educational organization operating under the Iowa law as a corporation not for pecuniary profit, of which no member or individual owns or holds more than 1 percent of the stock.

3. The known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. The two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

GEO. M. STRAYER,
Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of September, 1948.

(Seal) GEO. McCULLEY,
Notary Public.

(My commission expires July 4, 1951.)

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San Francisco • Seattle • Wichita • Wilmington, California

GRITS and FLAKES...

FROM THE WORLD OF SOY

Erik A. Johnson has been appointed general traffic manager of Bemis Bro. Bag Co. at Chicago, succeeding W. R. Huey who died August 22. Mr. Johnson joined Bemis at Brooklyn in 1921. He has been traffic manager at the Brooklyn plant since 1926.

* * * *

George M. Gibson, prominent national figure in the edible oil field, has been appointed to establish and direct the operation of a newly created department of edible oil procurement of the Kraft Foods Co., with offices in Chicago. He has resigned the vice presidency of the Blanton Co., St. Louis, following 22 years of service.

* * * *

Dr. W. H. Wheeler, head of the fats and oils section, General Mills Research Laboratories, Minneapolis, has been named head of the organization's chemical research department. His appointment was announced by Dr. Ralph H. Manley, director of research for General Mills, who has served as acting head of the department since December 1946. Dr. Wheeler joined General Mills in 1943.

* * * *

The 42nd annual report of A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co., Decatur, Ill., has been judged the best 1947 report to stockholders and employees in the milling industry by the FINANCIAL WORLD ANNUAL REPORT SURVEY. *A bronze "Oscar of Industry" will be presented to Staley's at a banquet in New York October 21.*

* * * *

Wilson Soya Corp., formerly Wilson Soybean Mill, Wilson, Ark., has filed articles of incorporation, listing authorized capital of 1 million dollars and paid in capital of $500,000. Incorporators named were J. H. Crain, R. E. L. Wilson, Jr., R. E. L. Wilson III, Frank Wilson, S. A. Regenold and J. E. Crain. Firm operates a solvent extraction mill of 100 ton capacity.

* * * *

Sam E. Grodsky has been named president of Missouri Bag Co., St. Louis, succeeding Jacob Grodsky who died August 10. M. J. Ross, Decatur, Ill., has been elected to the firm's board of directors; and Sam E. Grodsky, Jack H. Pollyear and Maury Grodsky were re-elected to the board.

* * * *

C. W. Hoover, Sr., manager Delta Products Co., Wilson, Ark., has resigned to become affiliated with the Lee Wesson interests at Osceola, Blytheville, and Victoria, Ark. Hoover built the Delta Products Co. plant, also converted the Wilson Soybean Mill to solvent extraction.

* * * *

D. W. Martin, who has been with Pillsbury Mills since 1934, has been named manager of the newly created feed and soy division poultry department at Clinton, Iowa.

* * * *

Dr. Charles W. Crowe, member of the board of directors of Central Soya Co., Inc., has been elected vice president of the firm. He will devote his time to the overall affairs of the business and will direct the products division which produces Central Soya flours, soy albumen and lecithin for the food and confectionery trade, and soy products for industrial applications.

* * * *

Formation of an Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. Old Timers Club, with chapters throughout the nation, was launched at a dinner of more than 50 Minneapolis employees eligible for membership. Similar organization meetings were held at Edgewater, N. J., and Buffalo, N. Y. Eligibility in the club is restricted to men and women who have worked for A-D-M or the subsidiary for 25 or more years.

* * * *

An attractive 8-page bulletin describing how the "Double Runner Attrition Mill" is used in modern industry, has been published by Sprout, Waldron & Co., manufacturing engineers, Muncy, Penn. Two 4-page data bulletins covering processing applications are supplements.

* * * *

A three-way saving in the form of lower installation, insurance and maintenance costs is claimed for Allis-Chalmers explosion proof motors in a new 4-page bulletin released by Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., S. 70th St., Milwaukee, Wis. The motors are available in sizes from 1 to 250 horsepower and are finding use in feed mills, grain elevators and oil refineries.

* * * *

J. I. Case Co., Inc., Racine, Wis., has issued a descriptive folder on the Case Model "F-2" new 5-ft. combine.

* * * *

Ernest L. Little has been elected president and Amy E. King, secretary-treasurer of Research Associates, agricultural and industrial consultants, 1513 N. High St., Columbus 1, Ohio. Little was formerly managing director of National Farm Chemurgic Council.

DAVID J. BUNNELL

BUNNELL JOINS LEVER CO. AS EDIBLE OILS BUYER

Appointment of David J. Bunnell of Evanston, Ill. as buyer of edible oils for Lever Brothers Company was announced by A. B. Stewart, vice president in charge of production.

His headquarters will be at Lever's Chicago buying office, 333 N. Michigan Ave.

Lever is a major purchaser of edible oils for use in manufacture of "Spry," its famous household shortening; "Covo," "Covo Super-Mix" and "Hydora," its bulk shortenings; and "Good Luck" Margarine and other food products of the John F. Jelke Co. of Chicago, a Lever subsidiary.

Mr. Bunnell joins the company after 27 years' experience in his field, most recently as president and general manager of Northwest Linseed Co. of Minneapolis, Minn.

Previously he was associated with Central Soya Co., Inc., of Fort Wayne, Ind., as vice president and director; with Allied Mills, Inc., of Chicago, as manager in charge of the field seed department; and with the Crawfordsville Seed Co., Crawfordsville, Ind.

In his new position as purchaser of edible oils for Lever Brothers, Mr. Bunnell will have a major responsibility in the company's buying department, which is headed by J. F. Reeves, director of purchases.

Mr. Bunnell has served as chief executive officer of the National Soybean Processors Association, as a director of the American Feed Manufacturers Association, and has held membership in the Chicago Board of Trade and New York Produce Exchange.

U. S. RUBBER CHANGE

Appointment of Duane R. Stoneleigh as sales manager for agricultural chemicals at United States Rubber Co., has been announced by John P. Coe, vice president and general manager of the company's Naugatuck chemical division.

Mr. Stoneleigh, formerly assistant sales manager, will now take charge of some of the duties previously performed by Dr. T. W. Brasfield, who had the dual position of product manager and sales manager. Dr. Brasfield will continue as product manager for agricultural chemicals.

Mr. Stoneleigh, who will have offices in New York City and Naugatuck, Conn., came to U. S. Rubber in February, 1946, after nearly 4 years of service in the Navy. He was for a time sales manager for Dorothy Gray Co. in New York and then became general manager of the Tone Laboratories in New York.

—s b d—

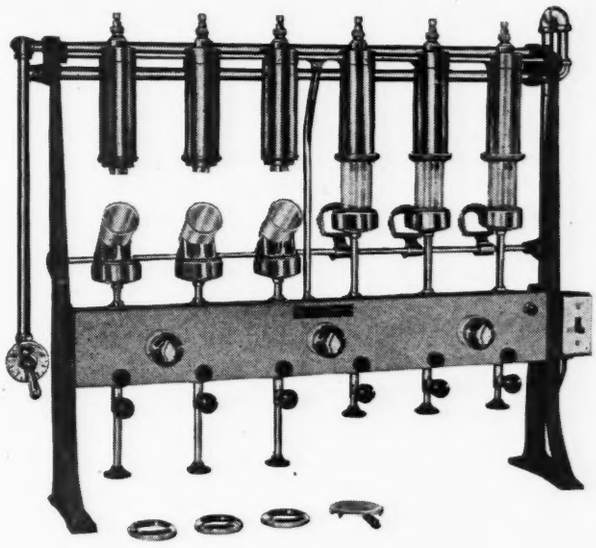
HEADS OIL SALES

MELVIN J. LONGBONS

Melvin J. Longbons has been promoted to manager of the oil sales division of the A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co., Decatur, Ill., it is announced by E. K. Scheiter, executive vice president. Longbons takes the position made vacant by the recent death of the late Henry W. Galley.

The new oil sales division manager has been with the Staley Co. for almost 30 years and is widely known throughout the industry. For several months, during Mr. Galley's illness, Longbons has been acting manager of the division.

To fill Longbons' previous position as assistant manager, the company named William Bradbury Goff, who has been with the company for about 6 years, most recently as a division supervisor.



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GENERAL MILL EQUIPMENT CO.

2021 Pennsylvania **Kansas City, Mo.**

A new plant to serve the industry with dust control, pneumatic conveying and related milling equipment has been established at 1097 Genesee St., Buffalo, N. Y., by the Day Co. of Minneapolis. Operations will be under the supervision of E. W. Anderson, plant manager. The new Buffalo plant will serve the entire northeastern area of the United States.

* * * *

Roy K. Ferguson, president of the St. Regis Paper Company, announces the appointment of Fred C. Goodwill as resident manager of the Kalamazoo mill of the company. John H. Heuer will succeed Mr. Goodwill as technical director of the Central Laboratory of the company at Deferiet, N. Y.

* * * *

B. F. Bilsland has been promoted from manager of the Allis-Chalmers Chicago district to manager of the firm's newly created Midwest region, with headquarters in Chicago. J. C. Collier succeeds Bilsland as Chicago district manager.

* * * *

The annual convention of the Western Grain & Feed Association will be held November 22-23 at Hotel Fort Des Moines, in Des Moines, Iowa, Mark G. Thornburg, executive secretary, announces.

* * * *

Commercial Solvents Corp., New York, N. Y., has added seven men to its research and development department at Terre Haute, Ind. They are: Dr. Robert W. Shortridge, Harold I. Yalowitz, Walter E. Gerard, John T. Craig, Robert R. Bennett, Emory E. Toops, and Zachariah C. Dameron, Jr.

* * * *

The Burrows Equipment Co., 1316 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill., recently completed its first year in business volume far above the quota set when the company was launched, announces Parke Burrows, president.

* * * *

"*Progress in Products,*" margarine movie, had been shown 1193 times to 166,890 persons as of September 27. The movie is sponsored jointly by the American Soybean Association and the National Cotton Council.

* * * *

Elliott W. Amon has joined the research staff of A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co., Decatur, Ill., as a junior research chemist. Dr. Paul R. Shildneck, director of research, has announced. Amon formerly was associated with Peznar Mfg. Co., Mercer, Pa.

* * * *

Walter C. Moore has been appointed salesman in the industrial sales division of A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co., to work out of the Decatur office. He was with Shellabarger Mills of Decatur.

* * * *

The new 2½-million-dollar plant of the Minnesota Linseed Oil Paint Co., Minneapolis, will be ready for occupancy at the beginning of 1949, according to an announcement by Valentine Wurtele, president. Elevators with a capacity of 1 million bushels of flaxseed or soybeans are being erected.

* * * *

The booklet, *Story of Flax*, published by the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis, is printed on linen paper made from flax tow at an A-D-M plant. Cover stock is finished with a special A-D-M soy product, and printing inks were made with linseed oil.

* * * *

Republican presidential candidate Thomas E. Dewey feeds his cows a silage which includes soybeans, on his dairy farm near Pawling, N. Y., reports NEBRASKA FARMER.

JOHNSON TO DELPHOS

Delphos Grain and Soya Processing Co., Delphos, Ohio, have added E. F. "Soybean" Johnson to their staff, as assistant manager in charge of soybean operations.

"Soybean" Johnson is well known to the soybean and feed trade, having been with Ralston Purina Co. at St. Louis for many years.

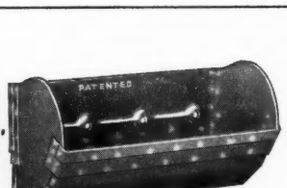
He is a graduate of Indiana State University and Purdue University. He taught at Ohio State University.

Johnson's interest in soybeans is well known in the soy belt and especially in northwestern Ohio where he owns and operates several farms. Some of his farms have had 40 percent of the acreage in soybeans for over 30 years.

—s b d—

Howard C. Bryan has been appointed manager of the Minneapolis office of the multiwall bag division of St. Regis Sales Corp., subsidiary of St. Regis Paper Co., V. C. Douglas, vice president, has announced. Mr. Bryan, formerly assistant manager of the Denver office, succeeds H. A. Hughes, Jr., who has been transferred to the head office of the company in New York.

THE FACT STILL REMAINS THAT SUPERIOR ELEVATOR CUPS "DP" - "OK" - "CC" - "V" are MADE STRONGER will LAST LONGER have GREATER CAPACITY and will operate more efficiently at less cost than other elevator cups.



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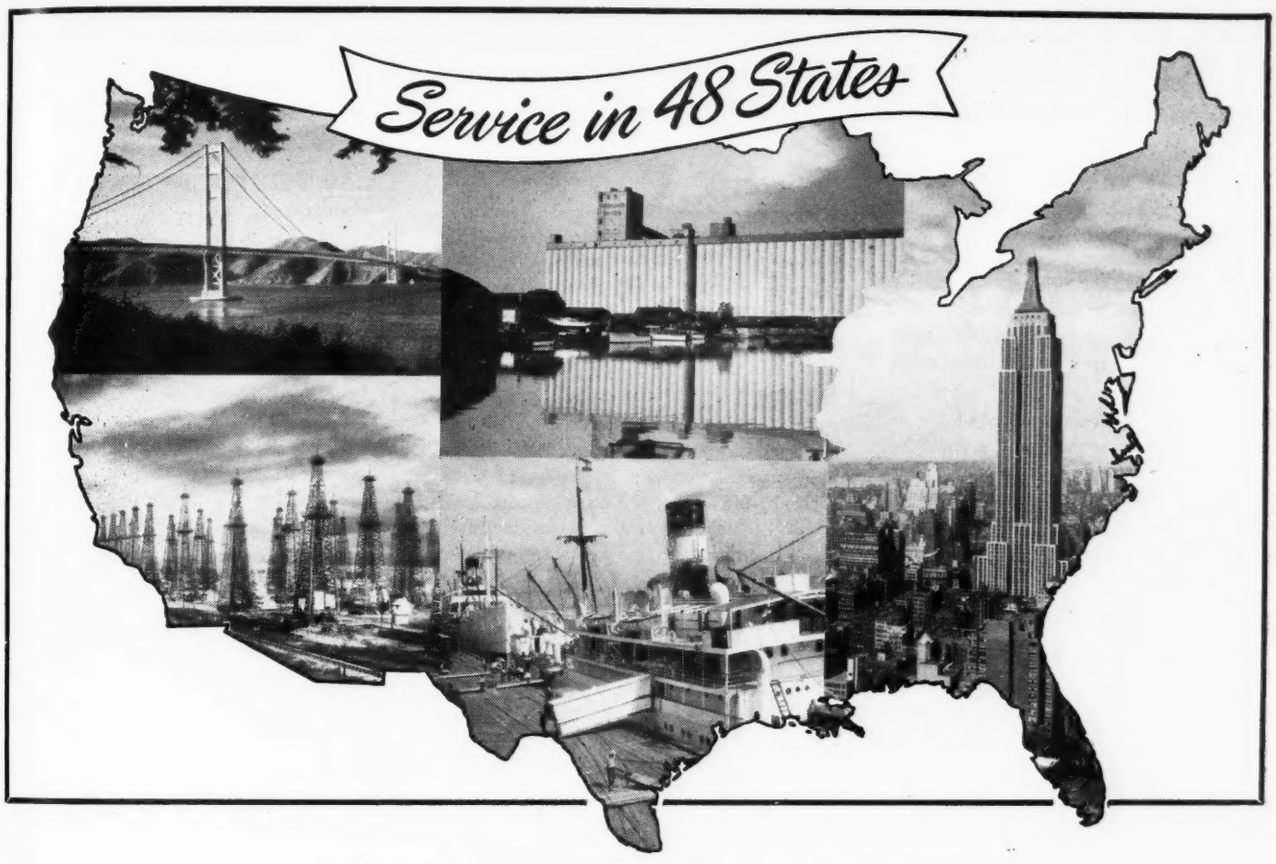

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WASHINGTON Digest

Exports of Whole Beans A whole soybean export program by the government was shaping up as the *Digest* went to press. Total exports involved in this program were understood to be about 10 million bushels. Half will go to the Army for occupation zones and the remainder to occupied countries.

Close to 3 million bushels of whole soybeans already have been allocated for export. Official announcement of at least part of the new export program is expected by the time this report reaches you.

U. S. Department of Agriculture was negotiating with the Army for authority to take over soybean purchases for export where government procurement is involved. Army now has this authority.

The idea of USDA is that its purchase operations might be more effective in supporting prices than the operations of the Army. No purchases solidly for price support reasons are planned but USDA could stockpile soybeans on the basis of export requirements. It would buy at market prices the same as it does now on grain.

Total soybean exports during this season may run to 15 million bushels or more. This is an unofficial estimate based on informal talks with many USDA officials.

In practice, the allocations are determined from month to month and quarter to quarter, but the total for soybeans is expected to run at least this high.

It will mean that for the first time since end of the war, U. S. soybean producers will have a chance to move into the European market. Growers have been anxious to get a toehold on the European market before other lines of supply are established.

Exporting seed is also expected to strengthen soybean prices this fall. Soybean prices had dropped to right at the price support level of $2.18 a bushel as the harvest was about to get started.

Support Program Most top USDA men look for soybean prices to dip below support level this fall, but they all figure the market will strengthen considerably later in the season.

It's for this reason that Commodity Credit Corporation has authorized loans to farmers on both farm and warehouse-stored soybeans for the first time this year.

This move is aimed at strengthening the soybean price support program. It will enable growers to retain an equity in their soybeans throughout the price support period, and to take advantage of any improvement in prices during the marketing year.

Both loans and purchase agreements will be available to farmers from the time of harvest through December 31, 1948. The loans will mature on April 30, or earlier if CCC calls them.

If a grower puts his beans under a CCC purchase agreement, he is eligible to sell them to CCC at the support price within 30 days after maturity date of the loans.

On farm-stored beans, whether under loan or purchase agreement, a 7-cent a bushel storage allowance is provided if the beans are delivered to CCC. Growers will have a 60-day period after maturity of the loan in which to deliver beans.

On warehouse-stored beans, CCC will pay the cost of storage, the same as it does on wheat, if the beans are delivered.

Here are the premiums and discounts in this year's loan program:

Soybeans with moisture content of 13.8 percent to 14 percent get the national rate of $2.18 a bushel. Premiums for low moisture content beans:

13.3 to 13.7 percent, 1 cent a bushel; 12.8 to 13.2 percent, 2 cents; 12.3 to 12.7 percent, 3 cents; 11.8 to 12 percent, 4 cents; 11.3 to 11.7 percent, 5 cents; below 11.3 percent, 6 cents. Soybeans above 14 percent moisture content aren't eligible for loan.

By PORTER M. HEDGE
Washington Correspondent for The Soybean Digest

The discounts for split beans: 15.1 to 20 percent, ¼ cent; 20.1 to 25 percent, ½ cent; 25.1 to 30 percent, ¾ cent. Beans with more than 30 percent splits aren't eligible for loan.

Discounts for damaged beans: 4 percent, ½ cent; 5 percent, 1 cent; 6 percent, 1½ cents; 7 percent, 2 cents; 8 percent, 2½ cents. Beans aren't eligible for loan if damage exceeds 8½ percent.

Discounts for test weight: 53 pound soybeans, ½ cent; 52 pounds, 1 cent; 51 pounds, 1½ cent; 50 pounds, 2 cents; 49 pounds, 2½ cents. Soybeans below 49 pounds test weight are ineligible for the loan.

USDA also announced that no lending agency agreements would be made with soybean processors on this year's crop. The decision came as a surprise to many processors, who had expected the lending agency agreements to continue.

It represents a tightening up of government price support policy all down the line. USDA is pulling out, wherever possible, of arrangements by which the price of seed is guaranteed to processors as well as to growers.

It has turned down an appeal of flaxseed crushers either to subsidize the price of linseed meal or subsidize the seed.

It has rejected appeals from edible bean producers for a direct purchase program on beans. With a few exceptions, it is limiting formal price support operations to loan and purchase agreement programs. It is attempting to put more of the burden for carrying "surpluses" and preventing market gluts on farmers themselves.

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BROKERS TO THE SOYBEAN PROCESSOR
1908 FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY 1948

Fats, Oils Allocation The fourth quarter export allocation of fats and oils totals 252.6 million pounds oil equivalent, including oilseeds. This compares with a third quarter allocation of 192.5 million pounds.

Of the total, 122.4 million pounds are edible, 42.4 million inedible, and 87.8 million (oil equivalent) seed. Some of the major edible oil items:

Lard 77.1 million pounds compared with 55.3 million in the third quarter.

Margarine 2.1 million pounds, same as the third quarter.

Shortening 1.3 million pounds, 200,000 over last quarter.

Soybean oil 24.8 million pounds; 7.5 million last quarter.

Cottonseed oil 13.4 million pounds; 1.5 million in last quarter.

Soybeans (25½ million pounds oil equivalent) and peanuts make up the entire volume of oilseeds allocated, although it was later announced that 2 million bushels of flaxseed would be shipped.

Supplemental fourth quarter allocations announced October 4 included: 2.2 million pounds shelled peanuts to Chile; 1 million pounds of cottonseed to Mexico; 2 million pounds of inedible tallow to Union of South Africa in exchange for an equivalent amount of copra. All are commercial procurement.

Supply of Oil Meal USDA officials are estimating the surplus of oilseed meal over domestic use this season will run from 800,000 to 900,000 tons.

If all the oilseeds were crushed, the surplus would run over 1 million tons.

Actually, no one knows for sure just how much meal will be surplus this year, since it is not yet certain how much of the available seed will be exported as seed.

It is certain that the proportion of exports as seed will be much greater this year than for any recent year. The Army, for instance, had been scheduled to take about 200,000 tons of soy flour this season. But now the Army wants soybeans instead for crushing in occupied zones.

A reasonable estimate on exports of oilseed meals this year is between 500,000 and 600,000 tons. Some officials think the entire surplus may be exported, but this is doubtful.

A total of 225,000 long tons of protein feed have been allocated for export during the fourth quarter of this year. Some officials doubt that more than 150,000 tons will actually be shipped during the quarter, since the industry will want to fill up the domestic feed "pipeline" first.

Of the total fourth quarter allocation, 200,000 long tons are for livestock feed mainly in Europe, and 25,000 tons for human food in Japan. The allocations are all for commercial procurement, except those for Germany and Japan.

The allocations by countries in long tons: Austria 2,000, Denmark 50,000, France 40,000, Germany 35,000, Greece 1,000, Ireland 1,000, Italy 5,000, The Netherlands 34,000, Norway 10,000, Sweden 15,000, Japan 25,000, contingency 7,000.

1949 Bean Acreage Work has just started in USDA on 1949 soybean acreage goals and the level of next year's price support is being discussed.

So far no decisions have been reached on either the goal or the price floor, but it's expected that the goal will be around 9 million acres, and the price support less than 90 percent of parity.

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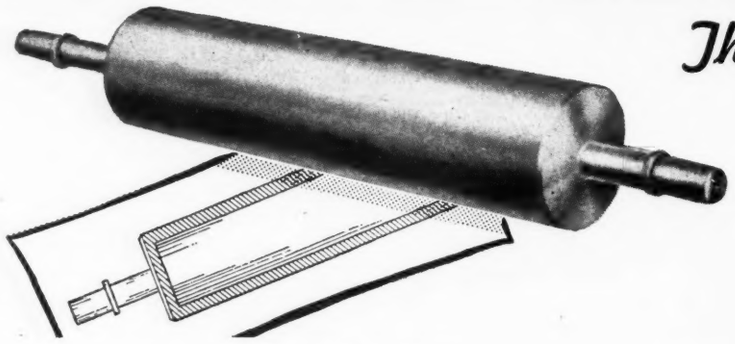

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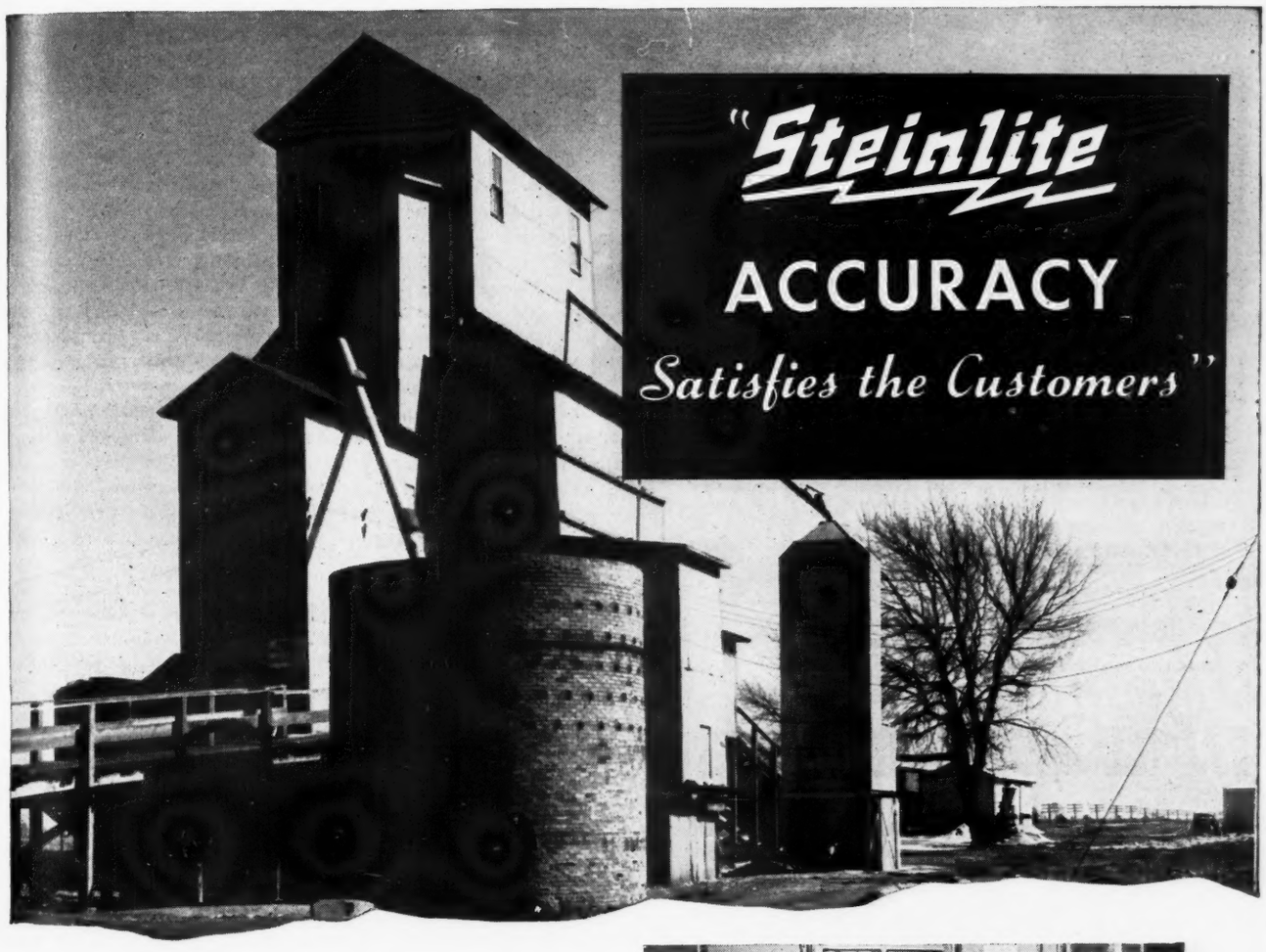

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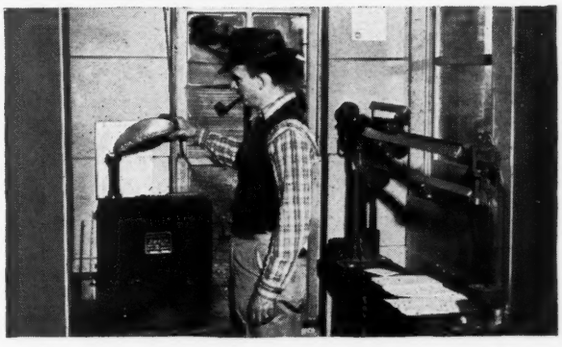

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In The MARKETS

BIG CROP, EARLY HARVEST BRING LOWER MARKETS

There were breaks in soybean, meal and oil markets in Mid-September with considerable weakness shown the last half of the month. All markets closed lower than a month earlier.

Factors making for bearishness were the government's continued forecast of a record national soybean crop and the unseasonable ripening of much of the crop due to hot dry weather in some areas late in August and early in September. This meant that the new crop would be coming to market earlier than had been expected. However, farmers were not selling soybeans in any large quantities at month's end.

Other factors in the markets were the government's announcements of allocations of fourth quarter meal and oil as well as some soybeans; and announcements of how the soybean price program will be supported. The announcements of allocations may have checked price declines temporarily, but since they were smaller than expected some observers said they may actually have a bearish effect.

Both meal and oil buyers pulled out of the market the latter part of September awaiting arrival of new crop supplies. Big oil refiners were not buying, though there was said to be some demand from smaller industrial users. Apparently September supplies of both old crop meal and oil were plentiful the last of the month.

Much of the market adjustment was between old and new crop supplies, though new crop offerings also sought somewhat lower levels.

November No. 2 soybeans in Chicago opened at $2.50 for the month, and closed at $2.43, 2c under a month earlier. Month's high was $2.63 Sept. 11-13.

The cash market was inactive as the old crop was practically gone and bulk of the new crop had not yet begun to move.

Bulk soybean oil meal, Decatur basis, opened at $81.50 for September, reaching a high of $84 Sept. 9, and closing at $58, a loss of $26 from the high.

There was a good demand for nearby shipments the first 2 weeks, but this disappeared as buyers got out of the market awaiting the new crop. There was a wide variation in quotations on new crop meal.

Crude soybean oil, in tankcars f.o.b. Decatur, opened at 22c and closed at 18½c. Month's high was 26c Sept. 13.

Trading was limited as both demand and offerings were light.

NEW YORK SOYBEAN OIL FUTURES, SEPT. 30*

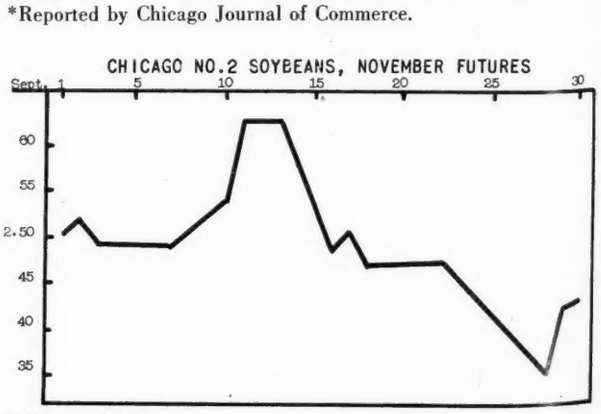
Close: Oct., $20.00N; Dec., $17.50A; Jan. through Sept., $17.50A. No sales. A—asked; N—nominal.

MEMPHIS FUTURES CLOSINGS, SEPT. 30*

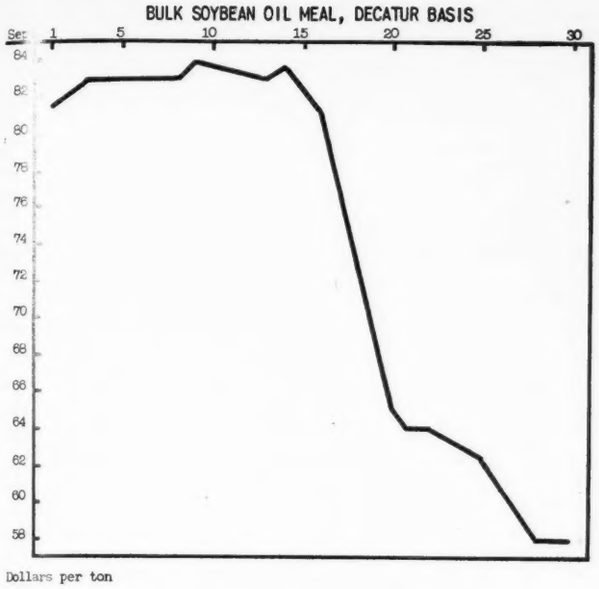
Soybean Meal: Oct., 53.40-55.50; Dec., flat 52.50; Jan., 50.50-52.00; Mar., 50.75-51.75; May, 50.60-51.00. Sales: 500 tons.

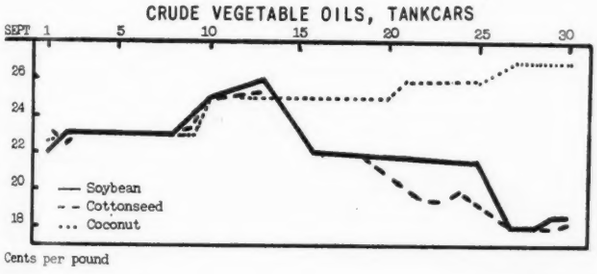
*Reported by Chicago Journal of Commerce.

CHICAGO NO.2 SOYBEANS, NOVEMBER FUTURES



Dollars per bushel





• SOYBEAN PURCHASE AGREEMENTS AND LOANS. The U. S. Department of Agriculture has announced that the Commodity Credit Corporation will make non-recourse loans to farmers on both farm-stored and warehouse-stored 1948-crop soybeans. Heretofore, no loans had been made to farmers on warehouse-stored soybeans. The Department also announced that no lending-agency agreements will be made with processors of 1948-crop soybeans.

Officials stated that the broadening of the loan provisions for farmers is designed to strengthen the price support program. It will also enable farmers to retain an equity in the soybeans throughout the price support period, and thus to obtain any advantage that may accrue through any price improvement during the marketing season.

The complete price support program for 1948-crop soybeans consists of commodity loans and purchase agreements, available to farmers from time of harvest through December 31, 1948. The loans mature April 30, 1949, or earlier on demand. The purchase agreements provide that producers may sell their soybeans at support prices to the CCC within thirty days after the maturity date of the loans.

The support price for 1948-crop soybeans is $2.18 a bushel for green and yellow soybeans, grading U. S. No. 2 and containing not more than 14 percent moisture. Black, brown, and mixed varieties will be supported at $1.98 a bushel.

Loans and purchase agreements may be obtained by eligible producers applying to county agricultural conservation committees.

• FACTORY USE SOYBEAN OIL. Factory production of crude soybean oil in August totaled 105,640,000 lbs. compared with 122,791,000 lbs. in July, reports Bureau of the Census.

Factory production of refined soybean oil in August was 108,938,000 lbs.; in July 84,615,000 lbs.

Factory consumption of crude soybean oil in August was

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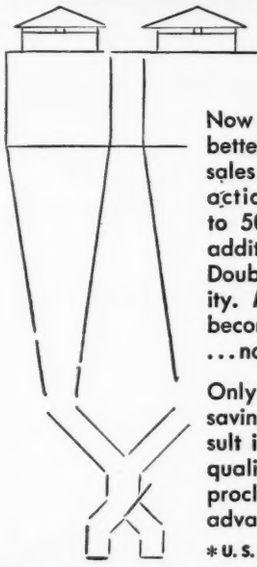

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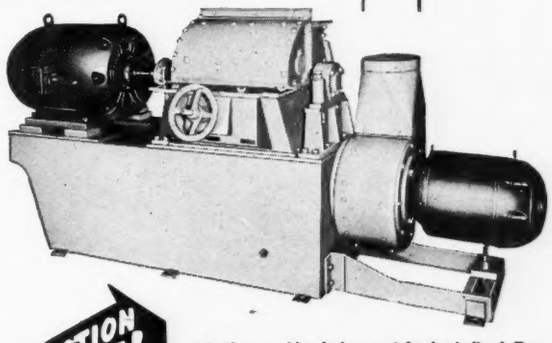

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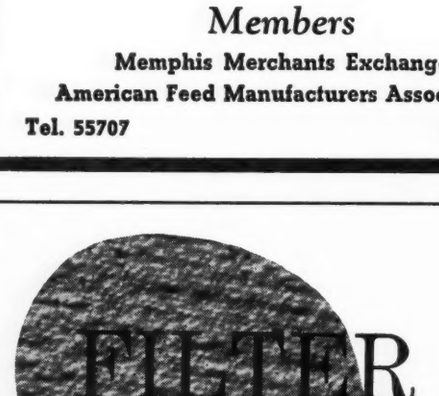

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119,878,000 lbs.; in July 93,209,000 lbs. Consumption of refined soybean oil totaled 110,455,000 lbs. in August; 80,426,000 lbs. in July.

Factory and warehouse stocks of crude soybean oil totaled 55,305,000 lbs. Aug. 31; 77,615,000 lbs. July 31. Stocks of the refined oil: 63,455,000 lbs. Aug. 31; 70,635,000 lbs. July 31.

Total factory consumption of crude soybean oil during the second quarter of 1948 was 372,958,000 lbs. Of this amount 350,919,000 lbs. were used in refining.

Other uses and totals for crude soybean oil during the second quarter of 1948: fat splitting (hydrolysis) 463,000 lbs.; sulphonation 53,000 lbs.; soap 619,000 lbs.; paint and varnish 2,686,000 lbs.; printing inks 1,000 lbs.; lubricants and greases 218,000 lbs.; other 7,999,000 lbs.

Factory consumption of refined soybean oil during the second quarter totaled 354,183,000 lbs. Uses for the refined oil: fat splitting 58,000 lbs.; sulphonation 241,000 lbs.; winterizing for salad oil 29,009,000 lbs.; shortening 207,249,000 lbs.; margarine 71,469,000; other edible 7,785,000 lbs.; soap 157,000 lbs.; paint and varnish 22,685,000 lbs.; linoleum and oilcloth 5,043,000 lbs.; printing inks 47,000 lbs.; lubricants and greases 110,000 lbs.; other 10,330,000 lbs.

• FATS, OILS EXPORTS RISE. Exports of the principal fats, oils, and oilseeds (in terms of oil) from the United States during January-July 1948 amounted to over 440.3 million lbs. compared with 377.8 million in the same months of 1947 and the prewar average of 241.5 million. Shipments of soybeans, soybean oil, peanuts, cottonseed oil, linseed oil, and tallow were much larger than a year ago, whereas exports of lard, coconut oil, cooking fats, and margarine decreased considerably.

Exports of soybeans the first 6 months of 1948 were 2,268,000 bu., compared with 1,129,000 bu. in the same period last year.

Exports of refined soybean oil totaled 28,418,000 lbs. the first 6 months of 1948 compared with 20,974,000 lbs. in the same period of 1947; and 6,647,000 lb. average for the years 1935-39. Exports of the crude soybean oil for the 6 months were 31,719,000 lbs.; and 18,477,000 lbs. the first 6 months in 1947.

United States imports of specified oils and oilseeds (in terms of oil) amounted to approximately 699 million lbs. during the first 9 months of 1948, compared with 866 million in the corresponding period of 1947. The major decreases were in copra and linseed oil. Small increases, however, in several other oils and oilseeds offset these heavy losses to some extent. Babassu kernels, castor-beans, and sesame seed arrived in larger quantities, and also coconut, oiticica, and olive oils.

• FUTURES TRADING. Futures trading in soybeans amounting to 14,852,000 bushels in August was about double the July volume of 6,910,000 bushels, and the largest August total since the record year 1941, the Commodity Exchange Authority of the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports.

Open contracts in soybeans increased from 2,425,000 bushels on

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July 31 to 7,217,000 bushels August 31, compared with 11,421,000 bushels on August 31, 1941.

The increase in volume of trading in soybean futures together with the increasing level of open contracts should provide a more satisfactory market for hedging purposes, J. M. Mehl, administrator of the Commodity Exchange Authority, said.

Futures trading in soybeans on the Chicago Board of Trade was begun in 1936, and attained substantial volume by 1941. Trading was terminated early in 1943 due to war conditions and resumed in July 1947.

• COMMERCIAL GRAIN STOCK REPORTS. Production and Marketing Administration's commercial grain stock reports for Aug. 31-Sept. 27.

(1,000 bu.)

	Aug. 31	Sept. 7	Sept. 14	Sept. 21	Sept. 28
Atlantic Coast	7	0	0	0	1
Northwestern and Upper Lake	3,275	3	3	3	3
Lower Lake	33	20	10	0	0
East Central	16	5	16	9	37
West Central, Southwestern & Western	134	104	1,213	40	3
Total current week	3,465	132	1,242	52	44
Total year ago	367	387	192	140	117

• SOYBEAN INSPECTIONS. Inspected receipts of soybeans decreased seasonally in August and totaled only 849 cars compared with 1,783 cars in July, according to reports to the Department of Agriculture. The average for the month of August for the crop years 1941-45 was 1,339 cars. Inspected receipts for October through August this season were 79,408 cars compared with 83,293 cars for the same period last season.

The quality of the soybeans inspected in August was somewhat lower than for the preceding month, 80 percent grading No. 2 or better compared with 89 percent in July. Eighty-seven percent graded No. 2 or better for October-August this season compared with 70 percent a year ago.

• SOYBEAN GLUE IN PLYWOOD. Consumption of soybean glue by the plywood industry in July was 1,751,000 lbs. compared with 2,509,000 lbs. in June, and 1,673,000 lbs. in July of 1947. Phenolic resin glue consumed by the industry totaled 2,591,000 lbs. in July; casein glue totaled 296,000 lbs.

Soybean glue stocks July 31 totaled 1,754,000 lbs., compared with 1,531,000 lbs. June 30, and 1,068,000 lbs. July 31, 1947.

• STANDARD SHORTENING SHIPMENTS. Reported by members of Institute of Shortening and Edible Oils, Inc., in pounds.

September 4	4,905,584
September 11	4,838,732
September 18	6,526,526
September 25	6,599,126

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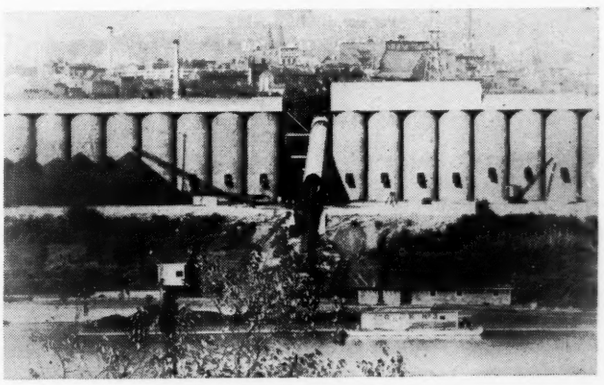

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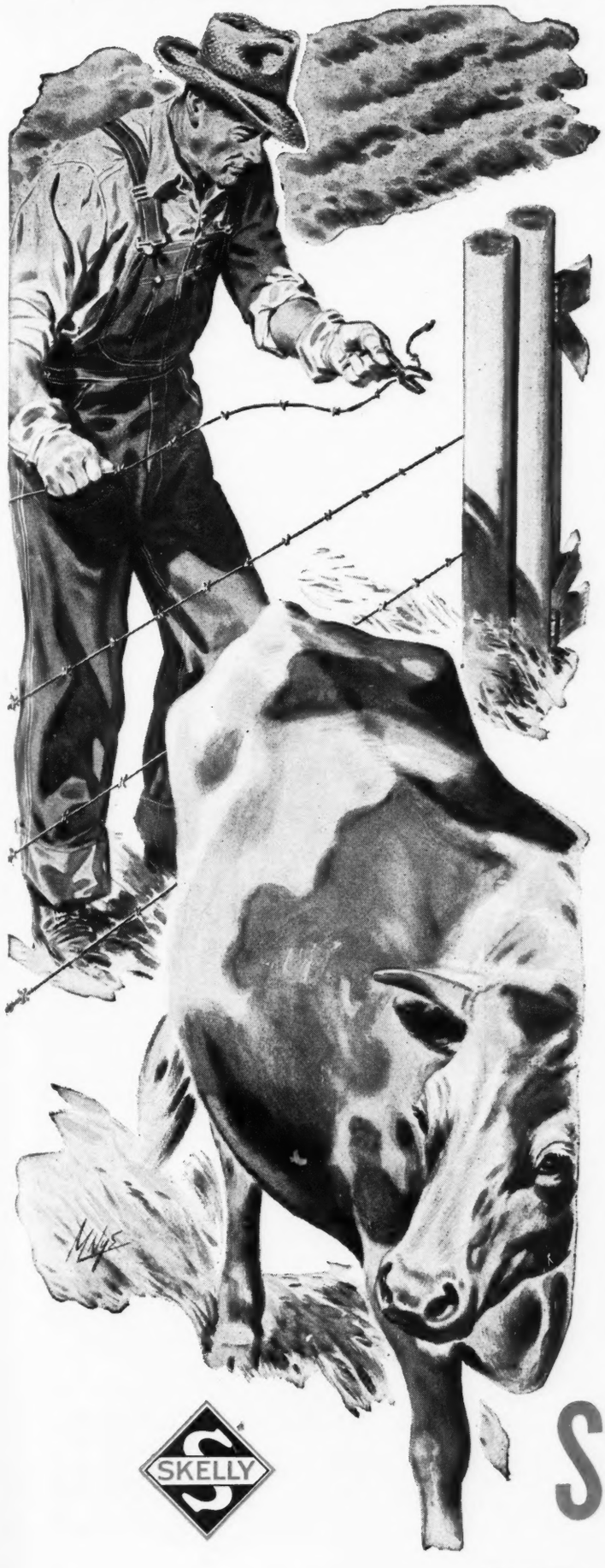

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